New-York Daily Times.

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individual member, I doubt not we shall apply ourselves to the business which may require our attention, with patient and untiring industry, hoping for and deserving the approbation of an intelligent community.

In our deliberations affecting the varied interests of this great and prosperous State, let us implore the guidance of Him who rules over all, and without whose blessings all human efforts are unavailing.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

Beyond notices and petitions, there is as yet nothing to make a mark in the Legislature.

In the Senate, the President announced the Committees. They are, with one or two alterations, made necessary by the death of Senator WHITE, the same as those of last year.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from PETER COOPER, for the establishment of a Scientific Institution in New-York.

Also, one relative to laying out the Central Park, and another to authorize the City to borrow $1,000,000 to build another Reservoir.

NOTICES.

Mr. PETTIT, to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Brooklyn water act; to sell the burial ground at the Wallabout, in Brooklyn, and to provide places of burial in other places; for the relief of MARY ANN CUYLER and MARGARET A. CRAIGS.

Mr. KELLY, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies and the commutation or collection thereof.

Mr. REMSEN, to prevent traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Mr. HAUBEN, to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College in New-York.

Mr. SICKLES, to amend the law of Libel; to amend the Charter of the City of New-York; for the regulation and government of the New-York Central Park; relative to the compensation of the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board; to amend New-York City Charter.

Mr. CUYLER, to amend the act authorizing the formation of companies for manufacturing, mining, &c.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, by bill, to amend the act extending the time of making the report of the New-York Harbor Commission until the second Tuesday of April.

Mr. BROOKS, to amend the act relative to the keeping of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c., in the City of New-York; to secure the purity of the ballot-box; in relation to insurance on property in the State; to appoint Commissioners of Deeds in foreign countries; giving the consent of the State for the United States to purchase certain property in this State; in relation to the Marine Court in the City of New-York; to provide a more certain canvass and estimate of votes in the City of New-York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the interest on money; for preliminary measure to consolidate the City of New-York and Brooklyn and towns in Kings County under the name of the City of New-York.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend the charter of the Orphan Home in the City of New-York; to enable PETER COOPER to found a scientific institution in the City of New-York.

Mr. RICHARDSON, making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1856; to provide for deficiencies in certain expenses of Government during the year 1856; for the relief of ANN W. ROBERTS.

Mr. KELLY moved a resolution of inquiry into the condition of Savings Banks—reports to be sent in by the 10th of February.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The report of the Committee of the last Senate, in favor of admitting Senator BAKER to the seat now occupied by Mr. SICKLES, was called up.

Mr. BROOKS moved that its consideration be postponed until Monday next, when it should be the special order. Mr. UPHAM moved to amend, by making it the order for to-morrow, and Mr. SICKLES moved to make it on Friday.

On his motion to amend, Mr. SICKLES took the floor, and proceeded to kill time after the fashion of SICKLES, until he was silenced by the President ruling that it was not in order to discuss the merits of a question on a motion to postpone its consideration.

I think it will be reached and determined this week, and that the end will be the ousting of SICKLES, and the installment of Senator BAKER. It should have been done long ago.

IN THE HOUSE.

There were a few motions, and a few petitions, and a great amount of lobbying. The aspirants for appointments under the Speaker and Clerk not yet having abandoned the chances.

Mr. REILLY gave notice of bill for relief of members of First Regiment New-York Volunteers; to amend gunpowder law of New-York.

Mr. VARNUM, to provide for a Registry Law.

Mr. LEWIS, to amend the act to locate school-house sites.

Mr. SCOTT, for formation of town Mutual Insurance Companies; amending the Code of Procedure; to incorporate Homeopathic Medical Societies.

Mr. FERR, to regulate firemen of Brooklyn.

Mr. HANFORD, to incorporate Williamsburg Fire Department; relative to Williamsburg local improvements.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. J. OWEN, a series of resolutions, criticizing and denouncing the charges brought by the President in his late Message against the Republican Party.

Mr. VARNUM, referring the Appropriation bills laid over last session to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. FOOT moved the bills to a third reading to-morrow. The bills were ready to be read when the House adjourned at its last session.

Mr. VARNUM would accept the proposition.

After brief discussion, the resolution was laid over.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee were in session here last evening. I understand that Gov. SEWARD DRAPER sent in his resignation as a member of the Committee, but that no person was chosen to fill the vacancy. It is further reported that a resolution was adopted appointing Mr. VAN DYKE of Albany permanent Secretary of the Committee, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. It was further resolved that the office of the Secretary should be located in the City of New-York, and that efficient and continued efforts should be made to disseminate such information as would give permanency and effect to the Republican organization.

THE LIQUOR-SELLING AT THE DELAVAN.

It has been current here for some days that Mr. DELAVAN had resolved the puzzling position in which he had been placed by the determination to open a "rum mill" within the walls of the Delavan House, by making a clean sale of the premises to Mr. ROSSELE. But he informs me that such is not the case; that he still continues to hold the fee of the liquor shop, and that it is his determination to abate the grog-selling at the earliest practicable period. For this purpose he has applied for an injunction which shall restrain Mr. ROSSELE from further desecrating the cold-water citadel with the presence of the "ardent." The documents have been duly served, and the *pros* and *cons* are to be recited before Judge HARRIS in a few days, unless the supply of gin cocktails and brandy slings is rapidly abated. A nice fight for the lawyers, and probably one which will fully justify the prevalent theory that the law has its delays. In the meantime, I presume the guests of the Delavan will "smile" as usual.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

It was some time since announced that Gov. KING had appointed Hon. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, of Richmond County, Commissary-General, in place of the present incumbent, J. H. HOBART WARD. The announcement was probably premature, as the appointment is not generally made until a later period in the session. But I learn that Mr. TOMPKINS has written to Gov. KING a letter, in which he withdraws his name and urges the retention of Gen. WARD. It is more than probable that this generous indorsement, added to the many others from all parts of the State, will receive the favorable consideration of the Governor, and that Gen. WARD will continue in the discharge of the duties of Commissary during the continuance of the present Administration.

ONE OF YOUR NEW-YORK MEMBERS IN A FIX.

There is current here a little story which so fittingly illustrates the genius and scope of one of your New-York Legislators that I cannot refrain from giving it currency. Previous to the caucus of the Democratic members of the Assembly, he had given a pledge that he would vote for a certain gentleman for Speaker. The light he obtained in caucus, however, prompted him to prefer another man. How to indulge this latter preference, and yet escape the anathemas of his associates to whom he stood pledged, was more than he could well cipher out. In his dilemma, there seemed but one way out. If they voted by ballot the thing was easy enough; but if it was a stand-up, open-mouthed expression of preference, he was "gone up." He would learn what were the precedents: and going over to the person most likely to know, he thus interrogated him: "See here, S——, tell a fellow—do they vote *viva voce*, or by ballot?" S—— answered, "He thought they did;" which seemed perfectly satisfactory. He was glad of that, for "if it was *viva voce* he'd have to go for GLOVER; but if it was ballot, he was in hunk for JONES."

AN AGE IN LAW.

In 1842, the North American Trust Company was either sued by somebody or else it sued somebody—the lawyers now in the case are not exactly certain which. It went into the Courts, and through the Courts, until it finally lodged in the custody of the Court of Chancery. When the new Constitution strangled the Chancery, the remains of the North American Trust Company *vs.* Somebody Else, or Somebody Else *vs.* The North American Trust Company succeeded to the possession of the Court of Appeals. It has laid there ever since, occasionally being brought out for the purpose of tacking a demurrer, or a rejoinder, or sur-rejoinder, or some other quibble, or quirk, or legal fiction. In this way the "case" has been swelled until it takes over 4,000 printed pages upon which to present it to the big wigs of the officials. Finally, after a multitude of motions, an ocean of words and an age of deliberation, it was arranged that the first Tuesday in January, and each day thereafter—so long as the loquacity of the counsel and the patience of the Court might endure—should be devoted to its elucidation. The papers were carted up to the Court, and the first *pro* had progressed so far in his argument, as to intimate to the bench that in the progress of the case he should probably have something to say touching the various issues involved, providing he could do so without entangling himself with the merits of the controversy. Having attained this preliminary position, one of the *cons* with a polite bow solicited the indulgence of his learned brother while he made a suggestion. He held up at the same time something less than a thousand pages of folio post, while he announced as a brief digest of a partial analysis of the material points, and from which he felt confident he could prove to the satisfaction of their Honors that *their Honors had no jurisdiction in the case.* The *pros* promptly grappled with this new notion of the *cons*, and, for the past two days, they have been engaged in a most terse and compact discussion of this preliminary question. I have an intimation that it is more than probable the objection raised will be sustained, and that the case must be commenced *de novo*. If it were not that Judge BRONSON, Judge BRADLEY, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, CHARLES O'CONOR, NICHOLAS HILL, and others of our most eminent lawyers, were engaged in this cause, one could hardly withstand the belief that there has been something of error in the case, and that the question of jurisdiction might have been determined inside of fourteen years. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 22 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Delegate Question—The Minnesota Land-Grab Scheme.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH —MINISTER DUBOIS AND THE HERBERT CASE— RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Ex-Governor REEDER is about to present to Congress a memorial contesting WHITFIELD's right to a seat in the House, on the ground that the election under which the latter claims was a mere voluntary act, having no legal force, because no law existed authorizing the Governor to call a special election.

REEDER contends that as the House manifests a disposition to reconsider its decision of last Winter against the admission of a Delegate, as the simple choice of the Territory unofficially expressed, his claim on that ground is stronger than WHITFIELD's.

The Committee on Public Lands propose to modify the Minnesota Land bill, with the view of obviating some of the now palpable objections thereto. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the move will not be too late. The TIMES' articles in exposure of this scheme have created an intense excitement to-day among the Lobby. If followed up, they will work a greatly-needed reform.

It is stated that Mr. BUCHANAN is likely to arrive here by the 20th inst. His *suite* of rooms at the National is prepared for him with reference to his arrival at that date. S.

Our Government and the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph—The Refusal of Minister Dubois to Testify in the Herbert Case—River and Harbor Bill Before Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The President has transmitted to the Senate, in reply to the resolution of that body, a letter from the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and that it is expected to have the line between New-York and London open for business by the 4th of July next. As the work has been prosecuted thus far with American capital, and by the efforts of this Administration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the earnest desire of the Directors to secure to the Government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British Government. In this desire the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have acceded in the most liberal spirit by providing that—

"The British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Company similar in principle to that of the British Government; in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the Stations."

The American Directors say they cannot doubt that the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and, therefore, ask the President to take such action in the premises as he may deem the interests of this Government may require.

The Company will enter into a contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and such contract they suppose will fall within the provisions of the Constitution, in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish aid by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested our recently finished war steamers are the very best to assist in this business.

To avoid failure in laying the cable, the Company request that the President will make such recommendation to Congress as will secure this end.

The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the above, and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners.

No reply from Mr. MARCY accompanies the documents, which were referred to the Post-Office Committee of the Senate.

It appears from documents sent to the Senate to-day by the President, thus the refusal of Mr. DUBOIS, Minister of the Netherlands, to testify in the Herbert case, was grounded on international law, on the Constitution of the United States, and on a special law of our own enactment, and after he had had a consultation with the diplomatic corps. He states he was the only impartial spectator of the proceedings at Willard's Hotel, which resulted in the death of KEAYING. He would have had no objections to being a witness if his position as representative of his Government did not prevent him from appearing in a court of law, where he would be subject to a cross-examination. Although it was against his wish to decline Mr. MARCY's invitation to testify, but that he was ready to go to the State Department, and there give the details of what he saw, in the presence of such persons as Mr. MARCY might think necessary. Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister to the Hague, by direction of Mr. MARCY, brought the conduct of Mr. DUBOIS to the notice of the King, who, while approving the proposition of the Minister, expressed the warmest feelings of friendship for this Government. Such testimony as Mr. DUBOIS proposed to give would not have been competent in a court of justice, and it was therefore declined by Mr. MARCY.

About forty members of Congress held a caucus to-day to consider what was best to be done relative to the fifty or sixty River and Harbor bills now pending in both Houses. It was concluded to unite them all in one bill, and use efforts thus to pass them even over the Executive veto.

The Committee of the House on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, are to have a meeting to-night to consider the proposition to let all mail-steamer contracts to the lowest bidder, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

In the case of SEYMOUR and MORGAN against CYRUS H. M'CORMICK, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, sustaining all its opinions on the patents of M'CORMICK, excepting as to the construction of a claim not embraced in the suit, and on this a majority declared there was no error. The only effect of this last is to deprive M'CORMICK of costs.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill to increase the pay of officers in the army and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

THE CASE OF MR. HAMLIN.

The consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed.

Mr. BAYARD argued against the right of Mr. HAMLIN to a seat. When, he said, two integral bodies are to perform any act, both must be present at the time, or it cannot be constitutionally done. In the present case it was admitted that the Senate of Iowa, as a body did not participate in the election, nor did a quorum of that body vote on the occasion; therefore Mr. HAMLIN was voted for only by one branch of the Legislature.

Mr. FOSTER, replying, said that after the Convention was duly organized by the concurrence of the two branches of the Legislature, it remained in session and could be dissolved only by the vote of a majority of the Convention, or by the withdrawal of such a number of members, as would leave less than a quorum present. The members ceased to act in the capacity of Senators and Representatives, but were to be counted numerically. Mr. HAMLIN having received a majority of the votes of all the members of the Convention, he was thereby legally elected. If the sixteen Senators who absented themselves had all been present and voted against Mr. HAMLIN, he would still have been elected, and how then could his absence prevent his election.

Mr. BAYARD obtained the floor.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR HAMLIN.

The President *pro tem.* submitted a letter from Mr. HAMLIN, resigning his seat as a Senator from Maine.

Adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

THE DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE.

A motion to print extra copies of the President's Message being under consideration,

Mr. BARCLAY said the only effect of that document would be to increase, if that were possible, the contempt which now exists, throughout the country, against its author. He would not indorse, or appear to sanction, its misrepresentations, by sending it to the public printer.

He would rather send it to some obscure and dusty corner of the basement of the Capitol. He entered his protest against the language therein contained. The President was elected with unprecedented unanimity, and on the most solemn pledges not to reopen the Slavery question. He was scarcely warm in his seat before the confidence reposed in him by the people was violated, and he launched out into boisterous ocean agitation. The first leading measure of the Administration was for the repeal of the time-honored Compromise. Yet, gentlemen, disguise it as they may, that alone has been the cause of the great troubling of the waters. That unnecessary, reckless and iniquitous measure struck the Democratic Party in the Free States with terror. The people, basely betrayed, dared to remonstrate with the independence of freemen and dared to denounce such usurpation of power. Its chief authors, aiders and abettors were execrated wherever human rights were cherished or political honesty respected. The execration extended to the White House, and compelled its inmate to tremble like a convicted criminal. He was rejected by the Cincinnati Convention, and, like an old horse which had served its master, it was turned out to grass. While the Convention thus repudiated him, by their acts they indorsed the measures of his Administration—a singular effect of the cohesive power of public plunder. Now his hopes are blasted, and the Chief Magistrate, forgetful of his high position, takes occasion, under the shield of his duty under the Constitution, to attack and arraign as traitors citizens who are quite as intelligent, if not as honest and patriotic as himself.

With regard to the President's language respecting the alleged revolutionary purpose of the Republicans, Mr. BARCLAY denounced it as a gross calumny, and no proof whatever could be adduced to support the President's declaration. It only showed the depth of degradation to which the President has descended. Mr. BARCLAY reviewed the Message in order to show the untenable positions of the President in regard to the Slavery question.

Mr. SANDIDGE commenced his speech by reading the American Party a lesson, in return for the one delivered yesterday by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, to the Democracy. He would point them to the affiliation of the Know Nothings and Republicans in the North, to break down the Democrats. The half dozen Know Nothings who acted in this House with the South Americans, have all been slaughtered at home. He would point them to the ruined and bloody walks in Louisville, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other places; and to the general destruction of confidence between man and his brother. In the two short years of its existence, it had done more for the advancement of the Holy Catholic religion than the Church, through its Ministers, could have done in twenty years. He concluded by vindicating the rights of the South.

Ten thousand copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey were ordered to be printed. Adjourned till Friday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

No. 21.—*Robert J. Vanderwater*, appellant, vs. *Edward Mills*, claimant of the steamship *Yankee Blade*. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of California, with costs.

No. 14.—*Elg Rogers & Co. et al.*, owners of the Cargo, and *Pooley, Nicol & Co.*, owners of the schooner *Ellis*, appellants, vs. *The steamer St. Charles, James L. Day et al.*, claimants. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 15.—*W. H. Seymour et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Cyrus H. McCormick*. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern New-York with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to strike from the record the taxation of costs.

No. 18.—*C. C. Lathrop*, plaintiff, vs. *Charles Judson*. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs and damages at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

No. 40.—*Frederick Schuchard et al.*, appellants, vs. *Winthrop Bubbidge et al.*, claimants of half the proceeds of the ship *Angelique*. Argument commenced by Mr. CUTTING for the appellants, and continued by Mr. BENEDICT for the appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Illinois Legislature.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MATTESON.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The State Senate of Illinois organized to-day BEN. BOND, Democrat, was elected Secretary. An attempt was made to take the appointment of Committees from the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor WOOD, Republican, pending which the Senate adjourned. The Governor's Message was sent in this afternoon.

The message of Governor MATTESON states that the total State indebtedness on the 1st January, 1857, was $12,884,000. The amount liquidated during the past four years was $4,500,000. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, $215,000. He says there is no doubt the State is fully able to pay interest regularly in future, and to extinguish the whole debt within seven years; thinks the revenue from the Central Railroad will soon pay the entire expenses of the Government, leaving a surplus from the Illinois and Michigan Canal for charitable and beneficial purposes in the discretion of the Legislature. He says that no proposition or attempt has been made, within his knowledge, to release the Company from the payment of seven per cent. of its earnings, according to its charter. The difficulties arising from the failure of WADSWORTH & SEMPLE, Agents of the State, may yet be arranged without loss to the State. Recommends a revision of the Revenue Laws, as applied to banks and railroads; recommends the establishment of a department of Agriculture, in connection with the State Department. The proposition for a Convention to amend the Constitution having failed, he recommends a careful inquiry into the means for avoiding the serious evils of the present system.

From Indianapolis.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN EDITORS—INDIANA LEGISLATURE, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A Convention of the Republican Editors of Indiana was held here yesterday. Resolutions were passed, asserting the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories; regarding the principles and measures of the Philadelphia Convention essential to the prosperity of the country, and urging that as the State Senate of 1855 refused to go into joint convention for the election of a United States Senator and other officers, and refused to pass a law prescribing the mode of election of United States Senators, it is but just and proper that the opposition members of the approaching Legislature refuse with firmness and determination to go into a joint convention for the election of any officers, or consent to an election of a United States Senator other than by a separate vote of the two Houses.

The hotels are crowded to-day with members of the Legislature which meets to-morrow.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Massachusetts Legislature met at noon to-day. CHAS. W. PIERCE, of Boston, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 314 votes, against 8 scattering.

After the choice of the Speaker the House elected WILLIAM BROWN, of Springfield, Clerk, by 301 votes to 14 scattering.

The Senate organized by electing CHARLES W. UPHAM, of Salem, President, and PETER I. COZ, of Lynn, Clerk. The vote for these gentlemen was nearly unanimous.

After the organization the Governor and both branches of the Legislature proceeded, with a military escort, to the old South Church, where an election sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. PIKE, of Rowley.

The Governor's message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Maine Legislature assembled to-day. The Senate elected J. H. WILKINS, of Augusta, President, and JOSEPH B. HALL, of Presque Isle, Secretary.

The House organized by choosing CHARLES N. SNOWMAN, of Deer Isle, Speaker, by one hundred and eighteen votes, against twenty-three for JOHN C. TALBOT. GEORGE W. WILCOX, of Dismont, was elected Clerk.

A communication was read from Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, resigning his office of United States Senator; and a Committee appointed on the Gubernatorial vote, who will report to-morrow, when Gov. HAMLIN will be inaugurated.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Michigan Legislature met to-day at 10 A. M.

In the Senate the following officers were chosen: Secretary, ISAAC W. MILLER, of Calhoun; Enrolling Clerk, M. L. GAGE, of Saginaw; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. K. PIERCE, of Washtenaw.

In the House, BYRON G. STORY, of Oakland, was elected Speaker; CHARLES V. DESANT, of Jackson, Clerk; WM. A. HALL, of Livingston, Enrolling Clerk, and JAMES WINTERS, of Calhoun, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Governor will deliver his message this afternoon, in person, to both Houses in joint Convention.

Fires.

THE BURNING OF THE VERMONT STATE CAPITOL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Vermont State Capitol was a simple but imposing structure; commenced in the year 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. Nothing remains of the building, this morning, but the granite walls. Among the most serious losses in the State Naturalist's apartments, the destruction of which is total and the loss irreparable.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

TIBBY's foundry at Point Levi was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000, and the insurance $14,000.

An ice-bridge was formed opposite this city by the frost of last night.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand.

The ship *Monarch* had arrived at New-Orleans with dates from Punta Arenas and Costa Rica to the 3d of December. The papers were jubilant over the news that Gen. WALKER had been beaten and compelled to evacuate Granada, and take refuge in the Island of Ometepe.

The latest advices from Texas report that an attempt on the part of the negroes in Houston County to revolt, had been frustrated.

Serious Railroad Collision.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A serious collision took place on the Connecticut Railroad this morning, between Springfield and Chicopee, by a freight and passenger train coming together. One man named FOGERTY is reported killed, and three or four others dangerously wounded.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 7—10 P. M.

The steamship *North American*, now fully due at this port from Liverpool, has not been signaled up to the present hour.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. We quote good Middling at 12⅝c.

Dudley Observatory.

The following letter, acknowledging the receipt of a donation to the friends of the Dudley Observatory, has been handed to us for publication:

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from your city, and find on my table your much esteemed letter of the 20th inst. Those voluntary offerings to American science are encouraging incentives to those who are giving their disinterested labors to that cause. Your name will be placed on the tablet of the Observatory, and handed down in its history; and, with quite a number of other liberal contributions from your city, will in due time be publicly acknowledged in the newspapers. With great regard, dear sir, yours,

THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., New-York.

Condition of the Hudson River.

Navigation to Albany was suspended on the 14th of last December—that being the day the steamers *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson* reached this City on their trip down. Last year the boats continued to ply for a week later. The various Albany steamers are now refitting for the coming season, though we cannot learn that any new ones are building, or old ones undergoing special alterations. Nevertheless this steam fleet will still hold its own as unsurpassed in point of speed, comfort and elegance.

The Hudson is now frozen over as far down as Peekskill, and the severe cold weather we are passing through forbids us to hope that navigation will be resumed before, at least, the average time in the Spring. The following are the dates of the opening of navigation for several years:

1853	March 13.	1854	March 16.
1855	Feb. 28.	1856	March 26.
1857	March 23.	1858	April 11.
1859	March 21.		

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York.

PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JAN. 7, 1857.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1857.

To the Legislature:

The Comptroller, in obedience to the requirements of chap. 8, title 2, article 1, of the Revised Statutes of this State, respectfully submits to the Legislature the following report, exhibiting the condition of the finances of the State at the close of the last fiscal year.

The several funds of the State, an account of which is rendered in this report, are the following, viz: the general fund, the general fund debt sinking fund, the common school fund, the United States deposit fund, the literature fund, certain trust funds, and the canal funds.

GENERAL FUND.

Revenue.

Deficiency in the Revenue on Sept. 30, 1855, exclusive of $[illegible] due on [illegible] bonds ... $[illegible]

[illegible]

The above estimates of receipts and payments on account of the General Fund revenue for the current year, show an estimated deficiency in the revenue on Sept. 30, 1856, of ... $[illegible] 28

Add the amount of deficiency on Sept. 30, 1856 ... 88,007 79

And it shows the estimated deficiency in the revenue on Sept. 30, 1857 ... $112,447 07

It will be seen by the preceding statements that the deficiency of the general fund has been diminished during the last fiscal year, by the sum of $[illegible] 10, but that there was still a deficiency on the 30th of September, 1856, of $88,007 79. The revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1856, is estimated at $1,[illegible], and the estimated expenses, $1,788,[illegible] [illegible], showing a deficiency of revenue to meet the estimated expenses for the current fiscal year of $[illegible] [illegible], which, with the deficiency on the 30th September, 1856, of $88,007 79, shows a deficiency in the revenue, on the 30th September, 1857, of $112,447 07. This result, it will be observed, is based upon the estimates in this report, [illegible] upon the amount of appropriations made by the Legislature, and the deficiency will, of course, be increased by whatever amount the appropriation exceeds the Comptroller's estimates.

The revenue of the General Fund is small compared with the amount of appropriations usually made by the Legislature, chargeable upon this fund, and it is apparent that the means for the support of the government must, for some years at least, be principally derived from direct taxation.

The estimated revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the current fiscal year, is $1,[illegible]. Of this sum, $1,300,000 is expected from the State tax, leaving but $[illegible] to be derived from all other sources, including $[illegible], estimated earnings of the State prisons.

One of the principal items of revenue, the sum of $[illegible] formerly paid to the General Fund from the surplus Canal revenue, has been effectually cut off by the amendment of the Constitution, which provides, that after paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the Canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, as a sinking fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within eighteen years, of any loan made under this section." These appropriations must be provided for before any part of the $200,000 can be paid to the General Fund, from the Canal revenue; and by the [illegible] the appropriations made by this section will annually the sum of $1,[illegible]. This, with the [illegible] proportion made by the first and second sections of article 7, [illegible] $2,077,[illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] to the [illegible] revenue of the Canals for some years, [illegible] the whole amount is fully completed.

The amount of the State tax paid into the Treasury within the last fiscal year was $1,347,[illegible] 47. The amount expected from that source was $1,650,000, making a difference between the receipts and estimates of $[illegible] 53. This difference is principally accounted for by the fact that no part of the State tax was received into the Treasury during the fiscal year from the Counties of Oneida, Orange, Tioga and Livingston.

The amount of tax standing on the books of this office against the four counties named at the close of the fiscal year was $[illegible] 62. The Supervisors of the *Counties of Oneida and Orange refused to levy* the tax imposed by the act, chap. 335, laws of 1855, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it did not sufficiently state the object to which the tax was to be applied, and gave official notice to this Department of such refusal, and the reasons therefor.

The tax was levied in the county of Tioga, and paid over to the Treasurer, who was directed by the Board of Supervisors of that county, not to pay into the State Treasury the money in his hands, on the same ground assumed by the counties of Orange and Oneida. In Livingston County the tax was also collected and paid to the Treasurer of the county, but no part of it has ever reached the State Treasury. The Attorney-General, at the request of the Comptroller, commenced a suit against the Treasurer of the county last named to recover the amount of tax in his hands; and the Supervisors of the county were directed by the Comptroller to institute suits on his bond, in pursuance of section 87, page 781, 1st vol. 4th edition of the revised statutes.

A suit was also commenced against the Treasurer of Tioga County, by the Attorney-General, a judgment was obtained against him, and the amount of the tax with interest has since the close of the fiscal year been paid into the Treasury.

Applications to the Courts for mandamus to compel the Supervisors of the counties of Oneida and Orange to levy the tax are now pending.

The failure of the last Legislature to pass the usual appropriation bill to supply the means for the support of the Government, renders it necessary for the present Legislature to make appropriations to provide for the expenses of Government during the present fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1856. The estimated appropriations deemed necessary for each year will be found in table marked (D.)

This failure on the part of the last Legislature, has caused some inconvenience to this department, but no serious embarrassment. The appropriations for the support of State Prisons became exhausted about the close of the last fiscal year, and as it was a matter of imperative necessity to provide means to procure food and clothing for the prisoners, and the Comptroller having no authority to draw warrants for that purpose, an arrangement was made with the deposite bank to advance the necessary sums, on the monthly estimates of the agents and wardens, certified by the Comptroller. Other advances have also been made by the deposite bank on accounts against the State for sums authorized by existing laws, where the necessities of the parties having the claim seemed to be urgent.

It will, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be necessary *for the Legislature to impose a tax of one mill* on each dollar of the valuation of all property taxable in this State, for the year 1857, to provide the necessary means for the use of the General Fund, and for the support of the State Government during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1855	$163,650 09	
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (see statement A.)	3,484,335 09	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1856	2,387 97	
		3,650,773 15
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (see statement E.)	$2,941,411 92	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1855	475 53	
		2,941,887 45
Balance in the treasury on Sept. 30, 1856		$[illegible] 70

Statement of Balances due from and to the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1856.

From the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	$61,532 82	
From the Treasurer for balance in the Treasury	808,886 70	
		$870,419 52
To the School Fund:		
Capital	$347,329 30	
Revenue	191,858 13	
	$539,187 43	
To the Literature Fund:		
Capital	$[illegible] 75	
Revenue	13,147 30	
	13,986 90	
To the U. S. Deposit Fund:		
Capital	$93,273 84	
Revenue	20,474 09	
	113,752 93	
To the Mariner's Fund:		
Capital	$164 81	
Under Protest	1,169 76	
	1,334 57	
To the Railroad Sinking Fund:		
Auburn & Rochester	$1,037 67	
Tonawanda	[illegible]	
Tioga Coal, &c.	524 73	
Long Island	1,001 02	
	3,168 31	
To the General Fund	$198,992 21	
		$870,419 52

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance due the Treasury on the 30th September, 1855	$67,095 29	
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856, (see statement B.)	354,543 50	
Amount transferred to the General Fund Revenue for Interest on Moneys advanced from the Treasury on account of said Fund	5,420 53	
		$426,969 32
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement A)		$365,426 50
Balance due the Treasury Sept. 30, 1856		$61,532 82

CONDITION OF THE FUND.

Balance due the Treasury	$61,532 82
Amount invested in stock issued on account of the bank fund, redeemable Feb. 1, 1858, 6 per cent	37,752 32
Deficiency in the fund Sept. 30, 1856	$22,780 50

The receipts and payments of this fund are estimated *for the current year as follows:*

Payments.

Interest on the State debt	$254,543 50	
Interest on the balance due the Treasury	3,692 03	
		$258,235 53

Receipts.

Appropriation from the canal revenues	$250,000 00	
Interest on bank fund stock	2,265 19	
		252,265 19
Deficiencies for the current year		$5,970 34
Add amount of deficiency Sept. 30, 1856		22,780 50
And it shows a deficiency in the fund Sept. 30, 1857, of		$28,750 84

This fund was created for the purpose of providing for the payment and annual interest on the General Fund State debt as it existed on the 1st day of June, 1846, and ultimately to extinguish the entire principal of the debt. Article 7, section 2, of the Constitution set apart annually out of the surplus revenues of the canals the sum of $350,000 for that object. It will be seen from the above statement of the condition of the fund, that this sum is inadequate to meet the payment of the interest accruing upon the debt, and that a deficiency has accumulated up to the 30th September, 1856, of $22,780 50. This deficiency will be increased during the current year $5,970 34, and must continue to increase in each succeeding year with the addition of the interest upon it, unless provided for by the Legislature.

The deficiency has been in each year advanced from the revenue of the General Fund, viz.:

For 1853	$5,390 22	For 1855	$6,338 39
For 1854	6,868 46	For 1856	6,928 58
Total			$23,780 50

It is submitted for the consideration of the Legislature whether this increase of the debt of this fund shall be continued from year to year, or whether means shall be provided to meet the existing deficiency and the payment of the annual interest of the debt.

In addition to the deficiency to meet the interest on the debt there was also a deficiency of $791,068 05 to meet the payment of principal as it became due. This has been provided for by the issue of new stock on account of deficiency of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, as authorized by the act, chap. 216, Laws of 1848.

There was due and payable as follows:

1852, July 1st	$467,000 00
1855, October 1st	70,000 00
1856, January 1st	248,107 00
	$785,107 00

New stock issued bearing interest of five per cent. viz.:

Redeemable in 1858	$442,961 65
Redeemable at pleasure	348,107 00
	$791,068 65

Which shows an extinction of the debt in 1858 of $94,[illegible] 95 being the amount realized for premiums on the new issue of stock redeemable in 1858, and the payment of the deficiency deferred as above stated.

The payment of the State debt, exclusive of temporary loans to the Treasury, and the debt created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chargeable upon the Sinking Fund, becomes due as follows:

State stock in 1858	$100,000 00
State stock in 1859	250,000 00
State stock in 1860	250,000 00
State stock in 1861	1,400,000 00
State stock in 1862	900,000 00
State stock in 1864	267,700 00
State stock in 1865	178,000 00
State stock in 1868	442,961 65
State stock at pleasure	909,607 00
Comptroller's bonds, on demand	507,691 [illegible]
Comptroller's bonds in 1866	325,800 00
Comptroller's bonds at pleasure	6,000 00
Principal of Indian annuities, at pleasure	122,694 37
	$5,[illegible]

After the period when the entire principal of the Canal debt as it existed on the 1st day of June, 1846, shall be extinguished, as provided by Sec. 1 of Art. 7 of the Constitution, the amount set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, is increased to the sum of $1,500,000, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the General Fund Debt. [illegible] which [illegible] 1858, shall be extinguished, which is estimated [illegible] by the Sinking Fund provided by Sec. 1, Art. 7 of the Constitution, and the sum of $1,500,000 from the period shall be annually applied to the payment of the General Fund Debt, it may be unable to meet at the time of payment of the debt, at the stipulated times it becomes due, by the issue of new stock, as authorized by Chap. 216 Laws of 1848, to the period when it is estimated that the receipt of the $1,500,000 annually set apart from the surplus revenues of the canals, shall be sufficient for its redemption, which will not extend beyond the year 1870.

It is at least desirable, however, that the Sinking Fund should be placed in the condition to pay the existing deficiency which has been advanced from the General Fund revenue and the annual interest upon the debt; and it is respectfully suggested that the Comptroller be authorized to place such a sum annually, as may be required for that purpose, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, from the income of the State tax.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor Debt, chap. 603, of Laws of 1833, and chap. 56, Laws of 1836, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	$561,500 00	
Amount issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chap. 216, Laws of 1848, 5 per cent., viz.:		
Redeemable at pleasure	$348,107 00	
Redeemable in 1858	442,961 65	
		791,067 65
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, from 1838 to 1842, per chap. 230, Laws of 1836, and chap. 192, Laws of 1840, redeemable as follows:		
4½ per cent., 1859	$200,000 00	
5 per cent., 1860	250,000 00	
5½ per cent., 1861	1,200,000 00	
6 per cent., 1861	200,000 00	
6 per cent., 1862	950,000 00	
		3,000,000 00
Amount issued to the Ithaca and *Oswego Railroad Company,* in 1838 and 1840, per chap. 292, Laws of 1838, chap. 344, Laws of 1840, viz:		
4½ per cent., redeemable in 1864	$287,700 00	
6 per cent., redeemable in 1865	28,000 00	
		315,700 00
Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, per chap. 172, *Laws of 1840,* redeemable in 1865, 6½ per cent		150,000 00
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company in 1838, 1839 and 1840, per chap. 240, *Laws of 1838, 5 per cent.,* redeemable as follows:		
1858, July 1	$100,000 00	
1859, July 1	50,000 00	
1860, July 1	50,000 00	
		200,000 00
		5,018,268 00

Comptroller's Bonds.

5 per cent., issued per Revised Statutes, in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand	$23,697 04
5½ per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1842, for a loan to the Treasury, *payable on demand*	11,000 00
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, for loans to the treasury in 1846, from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand	9,387 74
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for loans from the School Fund, payable on demand	451,645 49
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for loans from the U. S. Deposit Fund, payable on demand	428,720 44
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for a loan from the Commissioners of the U. S. Deposit Fund of Columbia County, payable on demand	2,395 34
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1846, for a loan of moneys held by the Comptroller in trust for the Delaware Academy, payable on demand	4,595 00
6 per cent., issued in 1846 per Chap. 266, *Laws of 1846, for a loan from* the U. S. Deposit Fund, payable at pleasure	6,000 00
6 per cent., *issued in 1840, per Chap.* 301, Laws of 1840, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, redeemable 1st July, 1866	165,000 00
6 per cent., issued per Chap. 37, Laws of 1850, and Chap. 298, Laws of 1856, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure	36,000 00
	1,864,601 46

Indian Annuities.

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent., to produce the sum of $7,361 69, being the amount of the annuities payable to sundry Indian tribes ... 122,694 37

Temporary Loans to the Treasury.

Amount of Comptroller's bonds issued ... 287,000 00

Total ... $5,792,[illegible]

CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.

Amount of State stock issued and loaned to the following railroad companies, viz.:

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, per chap. 135, *laws of 1840, redeemable in 1860 and 1861, 5½ per cent*	$200,000 00
Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, per chap. 292, *laws of 1838,* redeemable in 1858, 5 per cent	200,000 00
Tonawanda Railroad Company, per chap. 200, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent	100,000 00
Long Island Railroad Company, per chap. 133, *laws of 1840, redeemable in 1861, 5 per cent.*	100,000 00
Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company, per chap. 298, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1867, 6 per cent	100,000 00
Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining and Manufacturing Company, (now the Corning and Blossburgh Railroad Company,) per chap. 296, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent	70,000 00
Total	$770,000 00

SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This sum consists of the following items, viz.:

Bonds for lands		$505,395 16
Bonds for loans		234,233 [illegible]
Loan of 1840		49,826 00
Loan of 1808		299,31
State stock, viz.:		
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	$41,755 91	
Stock issued on account of the Chemung canal, redeemable 1st January, 1861, 6 per cent	1,445 05	
Stock issued on account of the deficiency in the general fund debt sinking fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	188,200 00	
		231,400 96
Comptroller's bonds, viz.:		
6 per cent payable on demand	$705,041 [illegible]	
6 per cent redeemable in 1866	320,200 00	
6 per cent redeemable at pleasure	18,000 00	
		1,043,241 33
Bank Stock:		
1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company		50,000 00
Money in the treasury		347,329 30
		$2,491,916 14

The capital of this fund has increased during the year $34,395 28 [see statement C. for increase and diminution of the fund.]

Revenue.

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1855	$177,647 94	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856 (see Statement A)	294,811 66	
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue, for interest on money in the treasury, per chap. 383, Laws of 1849	50,037 51	
		522,497 11
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856 (see Statement B)	$310,000 00	
Amount transferred to the General Fund revenue, for interest which had accrued on bonds transferred from that fund	638 98	
		310,638 98
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856		$191,858 13

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz.:

Interest on bonds for lands	$40,000 00
Interest on bonds for loans	16,000 00
Interest on loan of 1840	2,050 00
Interest on State stock	11,673 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	62,600 00
Dividends on Bank stock	4,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury	20,000 00
Total	$156,123 00
Annual appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund	165,000 00
Total	$330,123 00

The revenue of this fund having increased $10,000, the Revised Statutes require (part 1, chap. 9, title 4, sec. 2,) such increase to be added to the sum annually apportioned for the support, &c., of common schools, therefore,

The estimates for the current year are estimated, viz.:

Common School dividends:

To be appropriated from this fund	$155,000 00
To be appropriated from the U. S. Deposit Fund	165,000 00
Total	$320,000 00

On the 30th of September last, as will be seen by the preceding statement, $347,329 30 of the principal moneys belonging to the Common School Fund remained in the Treasury to be invested. In consequence of the postponement of the collection of taxes by the last Legislature, and the tardiness of some of the County Treasurers in paying the State tax, the Treasury was not in a condition to invest any part of the capital of the School Fund previous to July last. Since that time, and previous to September 30, 1856, there has been invested of the capital of this fund $[illegible], as follows: To Mexico Academy, pursuant to chapter 319, Laws of 1856, $1,000, and pursuant to chapter 194, Laws of 1840, three several loans have been made as follows: To the County of Broome $30,000; to the County of Westchester $30,000, and to the town of Granville, Washington County, $3,000.

Since the close of the fiscal year $[illegible] of the capital of this fund has been invested, pursuant to chapter 194, Laws 1840, as follows: Loan to the County of Onondaga, $[illegible]; to the town of Deerpark, Orange County, $1,000; and to the town of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, $1,000.

Since the Treasury has been in a condition to [illegible] the means, [illegible] of investment authorized by existing laws have been [illegible]. In remarks [illegible] the United States Deposit Fund, in another part of this report, it is suggested that the Comptroller be authorized to transfer $[illegible] 42 of the moneys belonging to the School Fund now in the Treasury, [illegible] to that sum, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund; and the proceeds of such securities to be apportioned to the several counties of the State to be invested by the Loan Commissioners for the benefit of the last named fund.

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State Stock:

Stock issued for a loan, under the act of the 18th May, 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent	$100,000 00	
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	2,000 00	
		$102,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Bond issued per chap. 238, Laws of 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent	$64,700 00	
Bond issued per Revised Statutes, for a temporary loan to the Treasury, 6 per cent	37,000 00	
		101,700 00
Insurance Stock:		
100 shares in the Albany Insurance Co.		2,000 00
Bank Fund Stock:		
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st Feb., 1858 and 1859, 6 per cent.		41,912 34
Money in the Treasury		838 78
Total		$[illegible] 12

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1855	$10,863 07	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement A)	44,257 68	
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on money in the Treasury	188 93	
		$55,349 [illegible]
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement B)		42,701 [illegible]
Balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1856		$13,147 30

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz.:

Interest on State stock	$6,120 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	6,102 00
Interest on bank fund stock	2,714 [illegible]
Dividends on insurance stock	200 00
Total	$15,[illegible]
Appropriation from the United States Deposit Fund	28,000 00
Total	$[illegible]

Estimated payments during the same period, viz.:

Dividends to Academies	$40,000 00
Dividends for the purchase of text-books, maps, globes, &c., for the Academies	2,500 00
For the expenses of the meteorological observations	500 00
Total	$43,000 00

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Loans on mortgage in the several counties	$3,592,902 43
State stock issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	142,580 00
State stock (canal loan) redeemable 1st July, 1860, 6 per cent	1,100 00
Comptroller's bonds, payable on demand, 6 per cent	184,739 44
Money in the Treasury	93,273 84
Total	$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1855	$94,328 45	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (See statement A)	240,914 37	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury	6,634 36	
		350,875 [illegible]
Amount of payments for the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (See statement B.)	$255,890 44	
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund, for diminution in the loans, under foreclosure of mortgage	4,510 96	
		260,401 40
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1856		$20,474 09

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz:

Interest on loans on mortgages in the several counties	$230,000 00
Interest on State stock	7,191 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	11,084 34
Sales of lands	200 00
Interest on Money in the Treasury	6,000 00
Total	$254,475 34

Estimated payments during the same period, viz.:

Common Schools	$165,000 00
Academies	28,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund	25,000 00
Normal School	12,000 00
Academies for instruction of common school teachers	18,000 00
Teachers' Institutes	2,000 00
Indian Schools	3,350 00
Balance appropriation for education, &c., of Indian children	4,300 00
Miscellaneous	1,000 00
Total	$258,450 00

The following appropriations have also been made from the income of the United States deposite fund, which are omitted in the above estimate, viz.:

By the act of March 31, 1856, chap. 67, the comptroller is required to make a loan to the trustees of the New-York State Agricultural College, which loan is to be repaid on the 1st of January, 1877, without interest, the sum of	$40,000 00
By the act of March 31, 1856, chap. 68, for the benefit of Genesee College	2,000 00
By the act of April 9, 1856, chap. 159, for the *relief of the Elmira Female College*	10,000 00
Making the sum of	$52,000 00

It will be seen from the above statement that the balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th Sept. last is $20,478 09, and that the estimated expenses for the current year, exceed the estimated income of the fund $35,974 64, which will reduce that balance to $16,499 44. From this balance also is to be deducted such losses as have occurred during the present year in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage or otherwise, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained. It is apparent therefore that those items above stated cannot be paid, unless some of the appropriations for other objects included for the estimate of payments for the present year are withheld by the Legislature.

Premises bid in for the State under foreclosure of mortgage, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund, which remained unsold on the 30th September, 1856.

County.	No. of mortg.	When bid in.	Principal due.
Cattaraugus	21	1843	$275 00
Chautauque	48	1843	300 00
Cayuga	215	1853	400 00
Chenango	175	1855	400 00
Montgomery	144	1851	400 00
Monroe	402	1855	500 00
Monroe	410	1855	1,800 00
New-York	103	1845	1,000 00
New-York	104	1845	800 00
Oswego	271	1841	300 00
Oswego	346	1851	500 00
Queens	19 & 57	1853	850 00
Rensselaer	49	1846	848 00
Saratoga	408	1853	154 00
Ulster	299	1855	300 00

The amount of the capital of the United States Deposite Fund is $4,014,520 71, as shown in the preceding statement. This is the amount received from the United States, being three installments, or three-fourths of the sum apportioned to this State of the surplus moneys which had accumulated in the United States Treasury, and by the Act of Congress of June 23, 1836, were directed to be deposited with the several States. Of that sum, $3,592,902 43 is in the charge of the Commissioners of the several counties of this State, appointed to loan said moneys on mortgage, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of April 4, 1837.

There is $328,339 44 invested in State Stock and Comptroller's bonds, and there was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th September last of $93,273 84 uninvested, making an amount of $421,618 28 of the capital which has been paid into the Treasury by the Commissioners, in consequence of not having applications for the loan of the same within a reasonable period after it was paid in to them by the mortgagors to whom it had been loaned, and which has not been reapportioned among the counties. In several counties these payments by the Commissioners have reduced the loans in the charge to very small sums, and so as to make the office of Commissioner undesirable, under the inadequate compensation for the services required. Whether the Commissioners in these counties could effect loans upon the security required by law or not, if authorized to draw upon the Treasury for that purpose, the Comptroller is not informed. No applications, however, have recently been made from the counties alluded to.

The following is a statement of the amount originally apportioned to each of four counties of the $4,014,520 71, and the amount now on loan, viz.:

	Amount apportioned.	Amount now on loan.
Kings county	$50,183 56	$8,926 00
Dutchess county	93,608 08	11,254 99
Rockland county	17,060 48	2,000 00
Queens county	46,294 16	7,[illegible]

In the majority of the counties, however, the original amount apportioned has been retained, and in a few cases increased by the transfer to the Commissioners of the mortgages formerly belonging to the School Fund, taken under the loans authorized in 1792 and 1808. It would seem proper, therefore, that the $421,618 28 should be reapportioned among the counties in which the loans have been so largely reduced. But in view of this a question has arisen as to the liability of the sureties of Commissioners in case of increasing the amount in their charge, and thereby increasing their responsibilities. Though the Comptroller does not concur in the opinion that it would invalidate the obligation of the sureties of the Commissioners, such has been the decision of one of the Supreme Court Judges, in a case of the people against a defaulting Commissioner. It is, therefore, presented to the Legislature for consideration whether action is necessary to make the security of the Commissioners undoubted, in case of placing an additional amount of principal in their charge at any time during their term of office.

The income of this fund during the last fiscal year, after charging upon it all the expenses of the Commissioners, and the losses in the loans, is six and three-tenths per cent. upon the entire capital, and about the same result is estimated for the current year. This, it appears, has been about the average income realized from 1838 to the present time, [illegible] as favorable as could [illegible] however, that losses to a considerable amount [illegible] in the loans, but the [illegible] having [illegible] for the [illegible] upon the [illegible] amount of the capital.

While, however, this favorable condition of the fund is presented, experience in the operation of the laws relating to it, has suggested changes in order to guard more effectually against further losses, and to increase the revenue, also and to avoid much perplexity and labor in this Department. The act of 1837, authorizing the loan of the moneys received from the United States, required that the amount should be apportioned among the several counties and that two responsible inhabitants, resident in each county, should be appointed Commissioners for loaning the same, to hold their office for the term of two years, and who should perform the duties prescribed in said act.

The necessity of requiring two officers to perform these duties is not apparent to the Comptroller. It does not secure the more prompt and faithful discharge of the duties, but frequently is the cause of much inconvenience as well as litigation and loss to the fund. In case of improper proceeding or omission of duties it is more difficult to ascertain where the responsibility rests. The acts or defalcation of one commissioner cannot be charged to another. If one commissioner becomes a defaulter his associate cannot be held responsible for it, and it is attended with great labor and expense to ascertain how it occurred, and to procure the requisite proof to enforce the collection.

Various other matters might be referred to, showing why it is for the interest of the State to change the number of the commissioners in each county from two to one. It is deemed necessary only to add that such a change would, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be beneficial as well to the commissioners as to the State. A more liberal compensation can be allowed to each for his services, making the office more desirable and an inducement for competent persons to accept it, and still the reduction of the number will save an annual expense for the collection of the revenue of several thousand dollars.

It is also suggested that at least one additional officer should be required to approve the sureties of the Commissioners' bonds, which they are required to execute before entering upon the duties of the office. By the Act of 1837, sec. 3, it was provided that at least two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Clerk of their respective Counties should approve the bonds. The present Constitution, adopted since the passage of that act, has abolished the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; the requirement of the act, therefore, cannot be fully complied with, and it has been the practice since that change was effected to accept the approval of the County Judge and the County Clerk. The Comptroller is constrained to say that in some cases necessary caution has not been observed in requiring ample security of the Commissioners.

In regard to releasing principal by the Commissioners, paid to them as provided by sec. 28, chap. 150, of the Laws of 1837, and sec. 2 of chap. 294, Laws of 1841, it is ascertained that considerable losses of interest occur on sums remaining in their hands for long periods. Section 28 referred to, required that Commissioners shall, at the end of the annual meeting (in October) at which such payment of principal shall be made, immediately loan out the same, &c. But section 2 of the Act of 1841 makes no provision as to the time it may remain in the hands of the Commissioners, though it may be inferred that the Act of 1837 applies to it.

In cases, however, where sums remain in their hands uninvested, it is usually claimed that there are no applicants for loans, and the law does not require the repayment of the principal into the Treasury. Under such circumstances there is a temptation for Commissioners either to loan moneys to themselves, or to use it otherwise improperly. Experience in this Department has proven this to be the case, and defalcations have been the consequence. It is, therefore, recommended that the Commissioners should, in all cases, be required by law to pay into the Treasury such principal moneys as may come into their hands and cannot be reloaned within four weeks from the time they were received; and in case of failure to do so the Comptroller shall be authorized to charge a certain per centage in their accounts as a penalty for such neglect of duty.

It is also suggested that the Commissioners should be prohibited by law from making loans to themselves during their term of office, and especially from converting any of the principal or interest moneys to their own use, and that the violation of which shall be declared a misdemeanor.

The Comptroller, also, respectfully recommends that he be authorized to transfer the School Fund moneys which have been loaned under the act, Chap. 294, Laws of 1840, and are now in the charge of the Commissioners, to the capital of the United States Deposit Fund. The loans under the act referred to amount to $49,326, which is divided among five counties, viz.:

Cayuga	$19,626 00	Schenectady	1,700 00
Genesee	10,000 00	Wayne	1,000 00
Niagara	16,500 00		

It has been considered objectionable to place two distinct loans belonging to separate funds, and requiring separate accounts, in the hands of the same Commissioners, and for a long period no additional loans have been made under this act. In the opinion of the Comptroller it is advisable to close this loan, and to simplify the accounts of the Commissioners, which have it in charge, by the transfer of the mortgages as above suggested.

If the transfer, as proposed, shall be authorized, it will reduce the amount of money in the Treasury belonging to the United States deposit fund to the sum of $43,950 84, and the amount to be reapportioned to the counties from the Treasury, including investments, will be $372,292 28. Of this sum it will be seen that $328,339 44 consists of State stock and Comptroller's bonds, bearing 5 and 6 per cent. interest; and in order to place the moneys in the hands of the Commissioners it will be necessary to dispose of the same. This can be effected by an investment of the same moneys in the Treasury belonging to the school fund.

By referring to the statement of the capital of that fund it will be seen that there was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September last of $347,329 30 uninvested; and the investment in these securities is probably the most advantageous to the fund that can in the present state of things be made. It is desirable that the capital of the school fund should not be invested at a less rate of interest than 6 per cent., but such securities as are required by the Revised Statutes for the investment of the capital cannot be obtained at that rate; and some embarrassment has been experienced in deciding as to the manner of investing the moneys of the capital in the Treasury.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State stock:

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

5 per cent., redeemable at pleasure	$13,847 00	
6 per cent., redeemable in 1860	4,000 00	
		$17,847 00
Bank Fund Stock:		
6 per cent., redeemable in 1858		16,300 00
New-York Central Railroad Company, Debt Certificates, 6 per cent		12,500 00
New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, 7 per cent		49,000 00
Money in the Treasury		1,037 67
Total		$101,684 67

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This Fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State Stock:

5 per cent., redeemable at pleasure	$3,500 00	
5 per cent., redeemable in 1861	800 00	
6 per cent., redeemable in 1860	1,500 00	
		$5,800 00
Bonds and Mortgages, 7 per cent		9,150 00
New-York Central Railroad Company, Debt Certificate, 6 per cent		15,000 00
New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, 7 per cent		6,000 00
Money in the Treasury		602 90
Total		$37,152 90

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent		$8,000 00
Bank Fund stock, 6 per cent., viz.:		
Redeemable in 1858	$15,800 00	
Redeemable in 1859	1,148 [illegible]	
		16,948 85
Money in the treasury		1,001 02
Total		$[illegible] 86

TIOGA COAL, IRON, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY SINKING FUND.

(The name of this company is changed to "The Corning and Blossburg Railroad Company," by the act, chap. 90 Laws of 1851, and the two per cent. payable annually upon the $70,000 State stock loaned to said company, is deferred until Jan. 1, 1860.)

State stock, redeemable in 1861, 5 per cent	$700 00
Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent	297 [illegible]
Money in the Treasury	524 73
Total	$1,[illegible]

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The amount of this fund is invested in a Comptroller's bond, payable at pleasure, 6 per cent ... $18,000 00

MARINERS' FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, (without interest)	$10,000 00
Money in the Treasury	164 81
Balance in the Treasury, paid under protest	1,169 76
Total	$11,334 57

This fund being reduced to $11,334 57, and the law requiring the Health Commissioners to pay the surplus moneys received by them into the treasury having been repealed, there seems to be no necessity for continuing it on the books of the Comptroller's office, as a distinct fund, and in the opinion of the Comptroller, some disposition should be made of the small amount remaining. It will be seen from the preceding statement that it consists of $1,334 57 money in the treasury, and a mortgage against the American Seamen's Friend Society for $10,000. This mortgage was given for a loan from the fund, without interest in 1841, authorized by chap. 173, laws of that year, said loan to be repaid in five years.

Of the amount in the treasury, there remains due to sundry persons under the "act to provide for a settlement with certain persons for money paid under protest to the mariners' fund," passed July 11, 1851, (chap. 504,) the sum of $1,164 69; and in case of discontinuing the fund, the Comptroller would suggest that he be authorized to transfer that sum to the general fund revenue, subject to the order of the persons [illegible] the Legislature [illegible].

[illegible]

The amount of annuities payable to Indian tribes [illegible]

CANAL DEBT, REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND SINKING FUNDS.

The following tables exhibit in detail the canal debt, revenue and expenditures, and the operations of the sinking funds for the redemption of debt for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856:

CANAL DEBT.—*From the Books of the Canal Department.*

No. 1.

(Under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution.)

Erie Canal enlargement	[illegible]
Chemung Canal	[illegible]
Chenango Canal	[illegible]
Black River Canal	[illegible]
Genesee Valley Canal	[illegible]
Oneida River Improvement	[illegible]
To pay debts due prior to 1st June, 1846	[illegible]
To provide for deficiencies	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

No. 2.

Under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution.

[illegible]

No. 3.

The interest on the following [illegible]

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF THE CANAL DEBT.

[illegible]

Statement of the revenues of the State Canals and the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs during the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1856. (Article 7, sec. 1, of the Constitution.)

Receipts.

[illegible]

Payments.

For repairs on Canals, viz.:

[illegible]

Surplus Revenues ... [illegible]

Amounts set apart by article 7 of the constitution, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State Debt, viz.:

[illegible]

SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CANAL DEBT.

(Article 7, § 1, of the Constitution.)

[illegible]

STATE PRISONS.

AUBURN PRISON.

[illegible]

The preceding statement shows that the Auburn Prison continues to be a source of revenue to the State. For the favorable condition of the affairs of this prison much is undoubtedly due to the skill and prudence of the present Agent and Warden, Mr. Lewis.

SING SING PRISON.

[illegible]

CLINTON PRISON.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Total expenditures for the support and maintenance of the State Prisons for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1856:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Auburn Prison	$74,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sing Sing Prison	87,[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton Prison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$169,[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

The payments from the Treasury during the last fiscal year for the improvement of rivers, &c., are as follows:

Salmon River	[illegible]
Big Chazy River	[illegible]
Troutbrook	[illegible]
Owasco Lake and Outlet	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1857.

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Kansas Affairs—Duty of Congress in Regard to the Territory.

We trust that Congress will, at its present session, do something to relieve the people of Kansas from the embarrassments of their position. There are, it is true, no party objects to be accomplished by it—but the welfare of the Territory demands prompt and decisive action. Fortunately the way to such action, on the part of Congress, has been prepared by recent action of the Executive Department. Gov. GEARY is doing much for the restoration of peace and the establishment of order and confidence among the people. We believe it is now universally conceded that his official conduct is marked by justice and impartiality, and that he will do all in his power to protect the settlers from violence and outrage from any quarter. The changes made in the other departments of the Government will prove highly advantageous. Judge LECOMPTE, Marshal DONALDSON, Sheriff JONES and other officials who have been identified with recent disorders, have given place to new men, who are entirely free from all responsibility for them, and who will, therefore, encounter no popular prejudice or distrust on account of them. So far as the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Territorial Government are concerned, we believe the people of Kansas are satisfied with things as they are.

The Legislative department of the Territorial Government, as now constituted, presents insuperable obstacles to general harmony. The Code of Laws is without any authority recognized as valid;—it abounds in flagrant, [illegible], anti-republican, and unconstitutional enactments;—much of it is in direct violation of the Nebraska bill:—and, while the great body of the inhabitants of Kansas absolutely reject its authority, men of all parties there and elsewhere agree that it ought not to be enforced. The present Legislature, moreover, has been chosen in such a manner that its validity cannot be recognized without admitting the authority of the Territorial Code. Its members were chosen at an election where none but Pro-Slavery votes were given, and do not, in any sense, either in form or in fact, represent the people of the Territory. Until something is done to remove this obstacle, it is clear that cordial and permanent harmony cannot be restored.

Congress, in our judgment, ought immediately to abolish the whole Code of Laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and take steps to replace the present Council and Assembly by others, to be chosen in their stead. This could occasion no serious inconvenience, nor would it give serious offence, in any quarter;—while it would enable the Free-State settlers to abandon their present position of a separate State organization, and take part in the Territorial Government, without any sacrifice of principle, or, what is often more important, of their pride. All the inhabitants would take part in a new election, to be held under stringent regulations and the supervision of Governor GEARY;—and they would all thus be bound to acquiesce in its result.

It is possible that Congress may be disposed to pass an "Enabling Act" at its present session, authorizing a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. We are inclined to believe, however, that it will be more prudent to continue Kansas under a Territorial form of government for some time longer. The election of a Convention, and the formation of a State Constitution, coming so soon, would inevitably revive contests and animosities which have just begun to die away, and would thus prevent that general restoration of harmony and quiet which is the first thing necessary for the public good. Besides, it is very doubtful whether the population of Kansas is large enough to justify its admission as a State, when there is no special and overruling necessity for such a step. From the best information within our reach, we believe that the population of Kansas at the present time does not exceed 25,000,—and this is not half enough to be entitled, upon the ratio established by law, to one member in the House of Representatives. It is clearly good policy to discourage the formation and admission of new, small States, unless special circumstances may render such a step expedient.

If Congress would take measures to remodel the present Territorial legislature—to abolish the infamous enactments which disfigure its statute book—and to open the way for the participation of all the inhabitants in the affairs of the Territory, we believe that the people of Kansas, and of the country at large, would be content with a Territorial Government for a year or two to come. Meantime the population would increase; the purchase and settlement of lands would advance; capital and labor would find their way into the Territory; the peaceful pursuits of industry would become established upon a prosperous and substantial basis, and the people of the Territory would be able to "form and regulate their own [illegible]

rules and regulations for the Territory, and especially of excluding Slavery therefrom. But this is past praying for. Whatever else may have been decided by the late election, this point, we suspect, has been put at rest. Congress *will not* exercise that power, nor prohibit Slavery from Kansas or any other Territory. As the next best thing, therefore, we hope the people will be allowed to decide the matter for themselves. All we ask is, that they shall be enabled to do it freely, without coercion or interference from any quarter.

All parties in Congress ought to be satisfied with this, and should take steps to secure it.

National Land Grants.

Nobody out of New-Hampshire and Arkansas doubts in these days the value of public improvements. Whether empires should be flung away to get them is another matter. By the several railroad grants passed and to be passed through this present Congress, thirty thousand square miles of the national territory are to be transferred to a dozen Railroad Companies in four or five different States. If we turn to the map, we find that the tract thus locked up in the hands of monopoly equals in size the six New-England States taken together, and with the help of arithmetic we find that should they ever come to be as densely peopled as those States are, the future homes of 3,500,000 men, women and children will be in the hands of these corporations and their tail of speculators. In Iowa alone 4,300,000 acres have been given to four railroads—more than a million of acres apiece—in other words, an eighth part of the entire State; in still other words, a tract equaling in size the State of New-Jersey—embracing all the Government land there remaining of any value to the emigrant. Startling and enormous as these surrenders are, we might naturally suppose them to have been well weighed and elaborately discussed before consummation. People in ordinary life do not fling away vast estates, and rob entailed heirs of property to which they alone have legal claim, without measuring the consideration and maturely debating the terms. Upon these immense concessions, however, there has been apparently neither reflection nor discussion. They have been severally produced, without notice, from the House Committee, the previous question moved, and driven *through by high pressure. The Minnesota bill now on the stocks will no doubt meet similar* treatment. In a deliberative body, in short, whole realms are flung away, not only without deliberation, but with a resolute prevention of it; and all for the benefit of a lobby of capitalists. It is too late to interpose. It may not, however, be too late to name for the lesson's sake two or three points that might under different circumstances have been urged against these measures with a show of effect.

1. As matters of public expediency they were uncalled for. Railroad enterprises no longer need such stimulants. In Iowa or Wisconsin, or Minnesota, there is no county at all settled, that is not able and willing to contribute by private stock subscriptions, or by the issue of bonds, to the construction of a due proportion of any needed road to market. *Two out of the four roads endowed in the former* State were under contract, and would have been finished as rapidly as the population of their several territories justified. As they were not to open, like the Pacific Railroad, a desert, in order to unite two remote seats of population and civilization, but merely to proceed onward with the westerly flow of settlement, they might have been safely left to the progress of emigration. Public policy rather forbade than exacted them.

2. The emigrant by these measures is left almost destitute of desirable land upon which to locate. He has a most undesirable choice between refuse or remote tracts at Government price, or submission to the arbitrary terms of speculators. He may wish to settle within fifteen miles of a railroad; he must pay any price the corporation and the speculators choose to dictate. This is of itself a sufficient objection to such measures. But the emigration for the coming Spring is likely to be larger than ever before. Hundreds and thousands, expelled by poverty, rent and prices, are preparing to move from this City, and from the Atlantic shore, to Western homes. They go with their little savings nicely calculated to pay traveling expenses and buy so much Government land at the standard price. They are to be disappointed. The haste with which these bills are pressed proves that they were intended to be disappointed. The land is given to railroads so precipitately for fear the overwhelming emigration might else leave none to give. The bills are designed to discourage, not promote emigration. The signature of the President was still wet upon the bills already passed, when orders were sent to half the land-offices in the West and South to close upon the thronging buyers. Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, already so far as their best lands are concerned, out of the market; Minnesota very likely to be in the same condition before the Spring opens; the emigrant of small means will either take his chance of squatter sovereign in Kansas and Nebraska, or waste his life in some distant and difficult district of the far West. Many a hardy and thrifty son of industry with life-long hopes of seeking with his family the great West, has been cheated and defeated by these bills.

3. The Bounty Land act, of March 3, 1855, gave away 14,000,000 to soldiers, their widows, and minor heirs. Through the tardiness of the Pension Bureau, warrants for half the area had not reached the applicants when the land grants of last session were passed. Upon these patient waiters on official routine further grants must fall with ruinous weight. Already land warrants have fallen off fifteen per cent., from their price last Winter; pass the Minnesota bill, and they will suffer quite as seriously. The Bounty Land law, in giving 160 acres of land to the soldier, meant to give him $200, its value at first cost. These grants strip the gift of one-fourth its value; disappoint the innocent claimant, and commit an act of flagrant injustice upon a class of people entitled of all others to exemption from such ill-treatment.

The secret of all this ardent legislation for private corporations will no doubt come to light one of these days. The first session of this Congress produced hardly any other fruit. The time for reflection afforded by the recess will, we trust, have had its salutary influence with members, and will induce them at least to debate further concessions before passing them. Public good requires that grace [illegible]

Will Prussia Fight?

Some leading European journals apprehend that nothing short of an absolute back-out by one party or the other can prevent a war between Prussia and Switzerland. The dispute, doubtless, has its difficulties, but a solution is not so impracticable as we are asked to believe. Its origin is familiar with our readers—a rival claim for sovereignty over the little Province of Neufchatel. FREDERICK WILLIAM objects that Switzerland should belong to the Swiss. His pretensions have not, of course, a shadow of foundation. He claims a tract of land which geographically, politically, historically, belongs to Switzerland. The inhabitants of the disputed country are Swiss, and are opposed to Prussian rule. The case, in fact, is unworthy of argument. No one, at least, on this side of the Atlantic entertains any other idea on the subject than that Neufchatel is a Swiss Canton;—and, if there were no other cogent reasons, the fact that the claim of the Federal Council is just and right would at once command the sympathies of the American people.

We are not, however, disposed to believe, with certain European journals, that Prussia is determined to urge her claims upon Switzerland forthwith at the point of the bayonet. We are told, it is true, that her army has been placed upon a war footing, and that other preparations of a hostile character are going on; but this game of brag is too often played by European powers, to create any great excitement among those whom it is intended to deceive. Switzerland, the party most interested, is certainly not intimidated, and, apparently, not much moved by these demonstrations. Nor need she be. On more than one occasion, among her own hills, has she proved herself able to cope, single-handed, with Prussia. If the character of the Swiss has been tarnished by a readiness to sell their swords to the highest bidder, their reputation for determined, obstinate, unyielding courage is worldwide. As soldiers of fortune they have fought at different times for almost every monarch in Europe; and when under no obligation but the contract that bound them to a temporary master, they never knew what it was to yield, but have always died fighting at their posts. The higher qualities of the Swiss have been at all times conspicuous when their services were *required to defend the honor or independence of* their country. We have seen, in this instance, how the insolent demand of Prussia for the unconditional release of the Royalist prisoners has met with a dignified but peremptory refusal.

France, too, intervenes and threatens, but without avail. And here, by the way, it may be noted how NAPOLEON, with an ingratitude characteristic of the man, turns upon the country which once protected him and of which he once claimed to be a citizen. But the sturdy little Republic heeds neither the one nor the other. It is not scared by the warlike preparations of Prussia, and does not cringe for the aid or intercession of France. It stands firm in conscious rectitude, and, we *believe and hope, will stand firm to the end in* the position it has assumed. But we do not argue from this that there will be war. Prussia will not venture to send an army into Swiss territory, for if she did, that army would meet with the same fate that other Prussian armies have met with there in days gone by. The Kingdom could scarcely stand the expenses that such a war would entail;—and for what?—an empty point of honor—a bagatelle—for sovereignty over a strip of land about as large as a good-sized farm! On the other hand, a defensive war to Switzerland would be far less expensive than the aggressive one would be to her enemy. She has more than enough men to protect herself from invasion. Her position is impregnable, and her people, among their own mountains, might defy ten times their number. They would fight to the last man. We have no sort of fear for the result, if Prussia should measure swords with her Republican neighbor. But we do not anticipate any such issue. We expect to hear shortly that powerful intervention has been used "to spare the effusion of blood," or, more correctly speaking, to get King FREDERICK WILLIAM out of his present disagreeable scrape.

One of the Roads to Crime.

One of the surest methods of making criminals is to degrade labor and pay undue respect to wealth. Men will run any risks to gain a position in society. The recent disclosures in the cases of HUNTINGDON, TUCKERMAN, and other similar delinquents in this country; of SADLEIR, ROBSON, REDPATH, and others in England and France, prove that the desire to appear well in society, to be ranked among the happy few who live without labor and indulge in the elegancies of life, is one of the strongest incentives to crime. And it must be noticed, for the fact is painfully evident, that the false spirit of aristocracy which reverences mere wealth and scorns honest labor, is becoming alarmingly prevalent among us. It is time that the Press and the Pulpit, and every other instrument for modifying opinion, and producing a moral effect, were employed in checking the growing evil in question. It is especially the duty of parents to instill into the minds of their children just ideas on the true dignity of labor, and the worthlessness of mere extrinsic show; for the child that has been taught to regard wealth as the standard of excellence, and honest labor as degrading, will run a narrow risk of ending his days on the gallows or in the cells of a prison. A few nights since a little child of some ten years, who should have been as guileless and innocent as a cherub, on being requested to dance with another child of her own age, shrugged up her shoulders and, in her childish way, positively refused. On being asked why she hesitated, she said she couldn't dance with the other little girl because her father was captain of a steamboat. Of course the little creature was taught to regard the captain of a steamboat with disdain, and probably to look upon the children of all mechanics as below her, or she would not have dreamed of making such an excuse. It would require no gift of prophecy to foresee what must be the inevitable termination of a life which is commenced with such false ideas of what should constitute true claims to honor and respect.

THE STATE FINANCES.—The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York was submitted to the Legislature yesterday, and will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. It embraces an account of the several funds of the State—the General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the Trust Funds, and the Canal Fund. It is a lengthy document, and will be found to exhibit very minutely the condition of the Finances of the State.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WELLER reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army, and gave notice of his intention to call it up at an early day. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to rest here, but that every effort will be made to push it forward to an early consummation. The case of Senator HARLAN was considered, and debated by Messrs. BAYARD against, and FOSTER in favor of his right to the seat. A letter was received from Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, resigning his seat as a Senator from that State, on account of his election as Governor. Adjourned to Friday.

In the House, the debate on the President's Message was continued, and speeches were made by Messrs. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, and SANDIDGE, of Louisiana. The former was very severe on President PIERCE and his Administration, saying that the only effect of the Message would be to increase, if possible, the contempt which already existed throughout the country for its author. Mr. SANDIDGE answered the speech of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, delivered on Tuesday, and contended that the Know-Nothing Party, in the two years of its existence, had done more for the advancement of the Catholic religion than the Church through its ministers could have done in twenty years. The House also adjourned to Friday.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business of legislation was commenced in earnest in both branches of the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, after the organization of the Committees, petitions were presented for an Inebriate Asylum, for a Prohibitory Law, in reference to the Central Park, and for various other purposes. Notice was given of bills to provide for repairs and superintendence of the Canals, to reorganize the Police Department of this City, in relation to the taxation of Incorporations, to amend the Brooklyn Water Charter, to amend the law of libel and the usury laws, &c. The matter of the contested seat of Messrs. SICKLES and BARR was taken up, and, after some debate, was made the special order for *Friday. A bill extending the time for the* Harbor Commissioners to report until the second Tuesday in April, was passed.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for the relief of citizens of Kansas, for the incorporation of the Turnvereins of this City, for the protection of the purity of elections, for a prohibitory law. Notice was given of bills for the relief of the Mexican Volunteers, relative to the gunpowder laws, to protect citizens of New-York against the imposition of City Railroads, &c. A resolution was introduced, but laid over, denouncing President PIERCE's Message, and condemning the policy of his Administration. The Comptroller's Annual Report was presented, and will be found in this morning's TIMES.

TRACES OF PARTY STRIFE.—The Young Men's Christian Association is convulsed by a controversy as to whether the *Express* newspaper shall be put on file in its reading-room, or not. If the difference of opinion in regard to the subject turned upon the question of its interest as a newspaper or its value as an index and guide of public sentiment, the contest would not elicit any special notice,—though it would be one of far too little importance to justify the degree of attention bestowed upon it. But the objection taken is, that it is an immoral paper, and the proof relied on is the misrepresentation and caricature of fact to which it resorted during the Presidential canvass.

We confess this matter does not strike us as being worthy of such an Association. If they are to have political newspapers upon their files at all, they must in fairness have those which represent all parties. And when they begin to take exception to the spirit or manner in which any one is conducted, they enter upon a very large field for inquiry. Party spirit pervades nearly the whole press,—religious as well as secular;—and every paper, in the interest of any party, whether moral, ecclesiastical or political, resorts to devices for promoting its ends which a rigid judgment would probably be compelled to regard as immoral. There is very great danger, moreover, that any attempt to exclude any one paper will be regarded as a movement of hostility towards the party of which it is the organ and representative.

We fear that the zealous temper engendered by the late election is exerting an unfavorable influence upon the action and spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members very naturally took a deep interest in the contest, and are still more or less under the influence of its excitement. But they make a great mistake in bringing its issues, or any connected with them, into an Association which embraces men of all parties, whose appropriate sphere of action is remote from politics, and which is certain to be deeply injured by such dissensions as the introduction of these topics must excite.

We trust that, before these wranglings shall have made an ineffaceable mark upon the character of the Association, some means may be devised of waiving all further controversy upon them and returning to the legitimate path of duty which all friends of the Association can pursue together.

REVENONS A NOS MOUTONS.—One of the fashionable eccentricities of the day which have sprung from the rapid intercourse that has been established between Europe and the United States, is eating English mutton. No dinner is now considered perfect without a saddle or a leg of English mutton, brought by the last steamer. English mutton is not only served up at all our restaurants and public hotels, but at the tables of private houses, and, if only a quarter of the English mutton that is eaten here comes across the Atlantic, the steamships must make a good deal of money by their freights of South Downs. In fact, we do not see how the steamers can find room for anything else beside the carcasses of sheep, at this season of the year. But it is rather remarkable that our native mutton still keeps up as high as ever, in price, notwithstanding the immense importation of the foreign article. We should not be surprised if it were to leak out that a good many of our own Know-nothing sheep were served up as English mutton, and eaten without the difference being discovered by our gourmands and connoisseurs in the delicacies of the table. Without intending to disparage the imported mutton, we think it would be as well to [illegible], for we doubt if it is in any respect inferior to the English, and instead of calling it South Down, let us call it, honestly, Down South.

AN AWFUL SQUINT TOWARDS CONGRESSIONAL IMMORALITIES.—The *Tribune* is again agitating its pet grievance, the mileage question, and has suggested a compensation for the mileage of members which could not fail to produce a state of affairs at the National Capitol worse than anything that has been reported of Salt Lake City. The *Tribune* suggests that an allowance shall be made to members of Congress sufficient to enable them to take to the Capitol a certain number of their female relatives, the husbands to take their wives as a matter of course:

> "As to the bachelors and widowers, to avoid any objection on their part they might be allowed to compromise—the bachelors by bringing a grandmother, a mother, an aunt, or a sister, for whom the widowers might be allowed to substitute a niece or a daughter-in-law."

It is easy to foresee what sort of grandmothers, nieces and daughters-in-law would be carried to Washington to be supported during the session of Congress at the public expense. The mileage swindle, as the *Tribune* calls it, now only costs the nation a few thousands of dollars, but the substitute of the *Tribune*, if it should be adopted, would cost much more, by corrupting the morals of our representatives.

AN ASTUTE EDITOR.—The *Express* says of Gov. KING's Message:

> "The Governor then, after all his very satisfactory remarks upon white men, gives a column or more—(over a sixth of his Message)—to the black man,—and we, of the white race, are thankful that he gives no more. We presume this part of his Message is well enough,—but we have not read it, and do not intend to, as we are surfeited with such discourses from all quarters."

This is one way of disposing of an adversary; but we do not quite comprehend how the *Express* could know what the unread part of the Governor's Message was without reading it. It might possibly have contained something about the race to which the *Express* professes to belong; and, if it did not, it might still be a subject of interest. The Governor had a good deal to say about poor children, but it was not especially meant to be read by that unfortunate class only.

A DIFFERENCE EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.—The editor of the *Freeman's Journal* in commenting on Col. BENTON's speech at the New-England dinner at the Astor House, says:

> "We were once six months in the heart of New-England, and visited a number of the factories—but came away with impressions somewhat differing from those of the venerable ex-Senator. We should be glad to believe that the *facts* support the conclusions laid before the New-England Diners."

It is not at all surprising that the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* should come away from New-England with impressions differing from those of Col. BENTON—there is so very great a difference in the two persons. There is good authority for believing that an ass cannot be improved by being pounded in a mortar, and it is very probable that even Mr. MACMASTERS might be six months in the heart of New-England without being the better for it.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter from the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company has been transmitted to the Senate by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body, in which the Company proposes to enter into a contract with our Government on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and requests the President to make such recommendation to Congress as will tend to secure the proper laying of the cable. The President, however, makes no such recommendation, and the matter was referred to the Post-Office Committee of the Senate.

The Beef Markets.

The Cattle Markets were well supplied with good beeves yesterday, notwithstanding the detention of several droves by snow and on the railroads. A strong but nearly unsuccessful effort was made to put up prices, but our readers may congratulate themselves on the prospect of good steaks and roasting pieces for at least one week longer, and at comparatively cheap rates too—if the butchers do the fair thing.

Aptommas' Soiree.

Mr. APTOMMAS gave the second *soirée* of his classical series on Tuesday evening, and succeeded in drawing together a good audience. The programme opened with ONSLOW's fine trio in C, performed by the MOLLENHAUER Brothers, and Mr. APTOMMAS. The impracticability of the harp for classical purposes has been somewhat overcome by Mr. APTOMMAS, who possesses a remarkable facility, in manipulation of half-tones, not easily produced on that instrument. There was much to be surprised at in the performance of this trio, but little to reconcile us to the use of the harp in place of the piano. All instruments have their peculiarities, and, so long as they confine themselves to these, are good; but when they attempt more than their *genre* permits, they are apt to be weak and unsatisfactory. This seemed to us to be the case in the trio. Mr. APTOMMAS is one of the greatest of living players, and it is a luxury of an unusual kind to listen to his masterly performance on the harp. We doubt if there is living another artist capable of playing the "Lucrezia" Fantasia with the ease, brilliancy and finish he brought to bear on that elaborate arrangement. Next to this ALVARS' "La Mandolina," and BLUMENTHAL's "La Source" seemed to us to be the most clearly executed. The attraction of the evening, however, was the celebrated duet for Harp and Piano by ALVARS and CZERNY, executed by Mr. APTOMMAS and Madame SPANCER. The themes of the duet are taken from DONIZETTI's "Linda de Chamounix," and are worked up in a consummate style of brilliancy, the duet (O consalarmi) especially being subjected to the extremest torture. It is a very effective Concert piece, and when played by two first-rate artists cannot fail to give delight. It received the fullest justice on Tuesday night. Madame SPANCER is an excellent pianist, and has a brilliant and powerful touch with plenty of executive dexterity.

Mr. MOLLENHAUER performed a solo on the violin, and Mr. FRIER sang several songs,—as a volunteer for Madame BERKEL, who was sick and could not appear. Altogether this *soirée* was as enjoyable as any we have attended this season.

GOTTSCHALK.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives one more concert prior to his departure, for the benefit of his treasurer and manager, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER. It will, we believe, be his last appearance in New-York City, and the event should receive proper notice by those who lay claim to appreciation of native talent of the highest order. The concert will take place at DODWORTH's Rooms on Tuesday of next week. Mrs. BOSTWICK is, we believe, the vocalist of the occasion.

☞ The National Association of the Surviving Soldiers of the War of 1812 will hold its annual meeting to-day in the city of Washington. The meeting will be held in the Council Room of the City Hall, which has been politely tendered to the Association for that purpose by the Council.

☞ The Upper Canada mail, in charge of Mr. MCGILLIVRAY, British mail agent, did not reach this City until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. CUNARD detained the steamer Europa until its arrival.

☞ The U. S. *Nautical Magazine*, for January, has made its appearance. It is one of the most readable numbers of this serial yet issued.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Theatre on Tuesday evening [illegible] the bills. The play was [illegible] Miss KEENE and ADA CLIFTON [illegible] before the foot-lights, Miss KEENE [illegible] say, "You tremble!" On this occasion she had scarcely uttered the words when she fell back in a fainting fit. Mr. JORDAN forgot his pique and stepped forward just in time to save the lady from falling, and then shouted, "Ring down the curtain!" But the ropes were awry, the curtain having been risen, and some time elapsed before it fell. The audience took it patiently, and received an apology good humoredly, the orchestra played away, and after an hour's delay two other pieces were substituted. Mr. JORDAN got great applause for his skillful attentions, especially when he lifted the [illegible] lady bodily and made off with her. Miss KEENE received severe injuries a day or two since by falling upon the ice, and has only played since that time to prevent a disappointment to her friends, who will regret her indisposition. It is reported, by the way, that the lady is now Mrs. [illegible]—her marriage having been celebrated quite recently, and quite in a private way.

At the recent Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church, Hon. H. W. HILLIARD expressed the intention of returning to the ministry. He made a speech in which he said: "I come, in the maturity of my manhood, deliberately to lay my heart, intellect, and whatever of trophies I may have won in other walks of life, professional or political, humbly at the foot of the Cross, with motives which [illegible] the service of my Master."

Some personal friends of Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, lately Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, Mass., have caused a bust, in marble, to be executed by Mr. PETER STEPHENSON. It is intended to place it in the apartments of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Lieut. S. R. FRANKLIN, Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Naval School, Annapolis, has been detached (at his own request) and ordered to the Falmouth, and Passed Midshipman J. S. BARNES has been ordered to take his place in the Academy. Mr. BARNES is a graduate of the institution.

The New-Orleans *Advocate* of the 29th of December says Bishop PAINE arrived in that city on the 18th, and that while on board the mail boat he was robbed of his pocket-book, containing several hundred dollars.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Governor elect of Maine, passed through Boston, on his way to Augusta, to be present at the opening of the State Legislature, Monday.

GEO. D. PRENTICE contradicts the rumor that he was about to remove to St. Louis, and says he will not leave the Louisville *Journal* until his breath leaves him.

Mrs. C. T. SMITH (formerly Miss MARIA BARROW) took a benefit at the Troy Adelphi, the other evening, when somebody threw upon the stage a sealed envelope containing [illegible].

EBENEZER EVANS, a ship broker at Havana, who died on the 11th ult., was formerly a Boston shipmaster, and leaves a wife and two daughters at Marblehead.

The Kentish (England) *Mercury* states that no candidate can think of being elected for Greenwich unless he can put down, "say," £6,000.

Chief-Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts, who has been quite sick for some days past, has so far recovered as to be able to go into the street.

DAVIDGE, the comedian, has recently drawn a large prize in the Maryland Lottery. In all his comic experience he probably never realized a better joke.

ANTHONY BURNS, the hero of the Slavery Rendition case, is delivering a series of lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, is in Boston.

The *Long Island Farmer* has the following touching the leaving of Gov. KING:

> "Mr. KING's absence for two years from our midst will be noted and felt. He has always resided in Jamaica upon his paternal estate, and in every way identified himself with the growth and prosperity of this village. His counsel was sought and his means were contributed in every way to advance the interests of his native town. He interested himself especially in the educational concerns. Union Hall Academy, the Common Schools, and latterly the Public School, all received a large share of his attention and [illegible]. Whatever was calculated for the public welfare [illegible]."

The Boston [illegible] contains the following extracts, in reference to the health of Dr. KANE, from a letter to a mercantile house in that city, from its Havana correspondent, under date of Dec. [illegible]:

> "Dr. KANE, the Arctic explorer, arrived here from England on Christmas Day, but very low, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, on the passage out. He seems a little better since landing, but his physicians think that it is very doubtful if he ever leaves here. Spanish-like, the officials took not the least notice of his arrival here, [illegible]. I would not have official honors paid him, but [illegible] who has given his life to the cause of humanity and science, certainly deserves some [illegible]."

☞ The Norwalk accident still entails cost upon the New-Haven Railroad Company. In the Connecticut Superior Court, on Tuesday, judgment was rendered in the case of [illegible], Administrator of Dr. GREY, against the Company, assessing the damages at $5,000. The Court also rendered judgment in the case of ELIZABETH ADAMS against the same Company, assessing the damages at $4,000. Dr. GREY lost his life, and Miss ADAMS suffered a severe injury from which it is thought she will never fully recover.

☞ The next Transit of Venus will not happen in 1861 (as all the newspapers are declaring that it will,) but in 1874; and the phenomenon does not occur "once in a century," but at the intervals of 8, 105½, 8, 121½, &c., years. It always takes place in June or December, when the Sun has the same longitude as the nodes of the planet, viz. [illegible]. The two last passages took place on June 5, 1761, and June 3, 1769; the two next will occur on Dec. 8, 1874, and Dec. 6, 1882.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c. A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagne and German Hock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.

Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

BALLS AND PARTIES, COLD WEATHER, SNOW and rain, ladies' white satin, kid, linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, cloth button boots with warm linings, for cold weather, (soft warm slippers for the invalid at $1 per pair,) India rubber boots and shoes for this season of snow and rain. Ladies, patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. [illegible] Canal-st.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A SPASMODIC AFFECTION of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will, in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time. Sold by all druggists.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $[illegible] a year. All who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Takes this method of returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the year 1856, and avails himself of the present opportunity of informing them, and the business public generally, that by increased facilities he is better than ever prepared to execute orders for every description of

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

suitable for Merchants and Business Men, such as Bill-heads, Statements, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Handbills, Posters, Show-cards, &c.

In the neatest and most modern style and at prices as low as the same work can be had elsewhere.

Persons in want of Printing on short notice, should avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages this Establishment affords.

PUNCTUALITY, EXPEDITION, NEATNESS,

Can at all times be relied upon.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Our Calendar for 1857 and '58 is now ready, and may be had free of charge, on application at the office.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

Frederick V. Rushton's PURE COD-LIVER OIL.

Cures consumption and coughs,
Diminishes night-sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy in use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy none unless you see
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail depots,
No. 10 Astor-house, corner Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Oxygenated Bitters.—We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffered from Dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles.

To those Suffering Disease of Any Kind.—DR. JACOB WEBBER'S THEORY—That most diseases prove fatal; that early deaths occur; that people live for years a living death, weak, inanimate and exhausted—not from the disease itself, but from an inability in nature, and nature's strength, to withstand or maintain life through the ravages of disease. Give them strength, and nature will relieve herself, if stimulated. She has given us herbs and plants to effect all this. Purify the blood, render the intestines, the liver, the heart, and all the natural functions of man or woman active, and you have half conquered disease. Dr. JACOB WEBBER does conscientiously assure all who read this, that his INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER produces all the effect above described. He has seen the old, the tottering, the palsied, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the inebriate, the debauchee, and the invalid, revive under its influence, as if new life were given them.

HOW ONE FEELS AFTER TAKING DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

After taking it, a general glow of warmth is felt through the chest and body, a strength in the limbs, a mental elevation of ideas, memory, and exhilaration of spirits; in a few days, the patient finds that a universal strength, mentally and bodily, has gradually assumed a part of him; that disease of every kind has left him; that his blood courses through his veins thin, rich, and pure; his liver, before torpid, is now active; his ideas clear and lively; his hand and nerves firm; he feels capable of any exertion. Thus have I seen many very low, from exposure, from disease, debauchery, excess, &c., renewed wonderfully by it.

Dr. [illegible], of Memphis, Tenn., writes:

"I have lately tested in several cases of extreme debility, and where the functions of nature had become inert, a compound of my old friend, Dr. JACOB WEBBER, of [illegible], which he calls his Invigorating Cordial, with the most delightful effects; and I hesitate not to pronounce it the most valuable Tonic of the age, while, as a blood purifier and renovator, I have never in my practice seen it [illegible]."

Sold—price at $2, two for $4—at No. 203 Bowery. The poor, (proved unable to pay,) half price.

What though the sun in beauty shine,
And you have countless hoards of wealth;
What though the world—all, all was thine,
If you but want the blessing, health.

We Refer the Sick and Ailing to a List of cures effected by that extraordinary Nervine Tonic and Sanguifier, DR. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER.

Mr. CHARLES KILLAN writes, June 21:

"After three years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, general sickness at the stomach and vomiting, they have been relieved by your Sanguifier."

[illegible], A. M., writes:

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, I have been effectually cured by DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER in a very short time."

"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness [illegible] I swallowed an incredible amount of [illegible] I am happy to say that your [illegible] and I am now enjoying better [illegible] many years past."

[illegible] STEWART, Machinist, Troy, N. Y.

[illegible] at No. 203 Bowery. These proved [illegible].

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas Territory, in the general fund stock, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions, or special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

When Lovely Woman Stoops to Folly, and finds her hair turning gray, her Teeth dark, yellow, [illegible] the world her state for many a day. The only hope that has to cover, is Lafon's Liquid Alabaster to try, and with snow-white Teeth to meet her lover. And if her Hair is coarse, gray, dry—silky, soft and [illegible] will be made to live by JONES' Coral Hair Restorative. Let her but try them. She'll not repent, but find them more than her wants. Sold for 3 shillings each at the Depot of JONES' Italian Soap, at No. 203 Bowery.

Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and make.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.

E. R. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will Lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the School of Design. Subject of the Lecture—Chas. Dickens.

Rev. H. WARD BEECHER will give a lecture for the same object at the Tabernacle, Jan. 22.

These lectures are the third and fourth in a course of six. Season ticket for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents.

Best and Cheapest all cognac green extract [illegible], Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirits [illegible]. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Bald, Gray and Red Heads, give Jones' Coral Hair Restorative a Trial.—These are its real qualities: It will force the hair to grow dark, stop its falling off, cure all scurf or dandruff, dress the hair beautifully dark, soft and silky, and keep it so a very long time. The reader is assured he will find this beautiful preparation all we state. Depot, No. 203 Bowery. Price [illegible].

Who Wants White Hands and Skin, or a Fine Shaving Soap?—Try JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP. Reduced to 25 cents. It makes the [illegible] skin smooth, white and fine, and raises a splendid lather for shaving; is fine for infants. Depot, No. 203 Bowery.

Williamsburg.—Lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 7, in the New-England Church, South 5th-st., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Subject—Tribes. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person giving the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 19th-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL DEVIET, who left Albany June 20, 1856, to go to sea—aged about twenty-five years. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. ANN DEVIET, No. 20 3d-st., Arbor Hill, Albany, N. Y.

IF THE DRUGGIST WHO HAS DINED several times at "Reed's Restaurant," in company with Carrie, will address her, to her full address, through the Post-Office, she will be happy to give a full explanation.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 35 YEARS of much experience, of great energy and perseverance, and a first-rate salesman, wishes an engagement with an iron, salt, shoe, grocery, or some other commission or wholesale house. He is one of the few who make an employer's interest their interest; has traveled over the Southern and Western States. References highly respectable. Address DAYTON, Box No. 1,200 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, intelligent sisters; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, makes the best bread; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress. Both are first-rate laundresses; can do all kinds of fine ironing and fluting, and have the best of City reference. Call at 120 Waverley-place.

NURSE.—A NICE RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman desires a situation in city or country as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk. Her baby is 3 weeks old. Any lady requiring such a person would find her an acquisition. Can be recommended by her physician for such station. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Is a good baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 377 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or chambermaid, and will assist with the washing or sewing. Can show unexceptionable reference from her last situation. Call at No. 134 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL for two or three months, as seamstress; also a Protestant girl (either white or colored) to do general housework, she must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 128 South 5th-st., third door above 5th, Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the general housework of a private family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. German or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 69 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, seventeen years of age, in a wholesale grocery, or grocery and commission house; has the best of reference. Address J. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION, AS housekeeper or lady's companion, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W., this office. Best of references can be given.

HELP WANTED.

LAW PARTNER.—A COUNSELOR, ABOUT retiring, wishes a well-educated practical young Lawyer (from the interior, and familiar with the Code, preferred) fully competent to take entire charge of his business. Liberal proposals made to one thoroughly qualified. Such only may address COUNSELOR, New-York *Times* office, for one week, stating when licensed, how educated, age, &c.

WANTED—A LADY'S DRESS CAP MAKER; one capable of doing first-class work will meet with a favorable opportunity of making a permanent and profitable engagement. Apply immediately to Mrs. HONEYWELL, No. 745 Broadway, second floor.

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WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOK-BINDERY. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 159 Pearl-st.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INSTANT, ON THE Amity-st. stage route, a white, square, openwork MANILA BAG, containing, among other articles, a pair of gold spectacles in a silver case, bearing the name of Sarah Burdett. The finder will be suitably rewarded for leaving the same at No. 9 Hammond-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BOND MADE BY Atlantic Dock Company, dated June 1, 1853, number 6, for one thousand dollars, with coupons attached. All persons are forbid negotiating the same. Any one returning it to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded. NATHAN PECK, No. 45 Leroy-st.

SHAWL LOST.—IF THE LADY WITH THREE children which got in the stage at Flatbush last evening, and going to Williamsburg, will leave the Plaid Shawl, that I left with her boys, at No. 7 Maiden-lane, New York, she will be duly rewarded.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating for a note drawn by me for $160, dated Feb. 18, 1856, for twelve months, payable to John P. Riker. J. MURDEN.
Jan. 7, 1857.

FOUND—ON THE 24TH DEC., A SMALL PARcel, containing several yards of Dress Silk. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, on calling at the Tremont House, 6th-av. and 40th-st.

FOUND—A PAIR OF EPAULETTES; ALSO, A pair of SPECTACLES, which the owners can have by applying at No. 4 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

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PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

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OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 39 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New-York, composed of the undersigned, and the firm of Liverpool, under the name and style of HOGE, ROBB & WILSON, of Liverpool, composed of Mr. C. [illegible] WILSON and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation for respective firms.
WILLIAM HOGE,
JAMES ROBB.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in my Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.
Jan. 1, 1857. WILLIAM HOGE.
Office in New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Buildings.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES B. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, as successors of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Esq.
Jan. 1, 1857. JAMES ROBB & CO.
Office in New-York, No. 58 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Buildings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The outstanding affairs will be settled by either of the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.
NATHANIEL N. HALSTED,
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHAS. B. ANDREWS,
BENJ. S. THOMAS,
WILLIAM KENT.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing Business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.
Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above.
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHARLES B. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM KENT.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
Jan. 1, 1857. JOHN F. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROESBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Lard business, under the firm of GROESBECK & WOOD, at No. 210 Washington-st., corner of Duane.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
Jan. 1, 1857. A. J. WOOD.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 75 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed.
JOHN F. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. E. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of FARWELL, PURCELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by JOHN E. BACON and THEODORE DUTTON, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
W. W. FARWELL,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. EDWARD PURCELL,
JOHN E. BACON,
THEODORE DUTTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Job Printing, Designing and Engraving business, in all its various branches, at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., under the name and firm of BACON & DUTTON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. JOHN E. BACON,
THEODORE DUTTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 Dey-st.
WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. MORRIS SOHER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and the affairs of the late firm settled, by JOHN M. MORENUS. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for payment before the 20th inst.
JESSE S. SICKELS,
JOHN M. MORENUS, No. 8 Essex Market.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, CHAS. W. MORSE & SAM'L N. GASTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. W. MORSE,
S. N. GASTON.
The publication of the DIAMOND ATLAS will be continued by S. N. Gaston, No. 115 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, JAMES ARMSTRONG, and JAMES H. WESTCOTT, have an interest in our business from this date.
CARTER, QUINAN & DE FOREST.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

FRANCIS SKIDDY HAS ASSOCIATED with him EDMUND J. WADE and JOHN R. SKIDDY, and will continue the brokerage business, under the firm of FRANCIS SKIDDY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY admitted into their firm as partners, JOSEPH N. ELY and CHAUNCEY W. BROWN.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between RICHARDS, KINGSLAND and WILLIAM H. ASH, under the firm and style of RI

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY of Brooklyn, W. D., are requested to meet at Firemens' Hall, Henry-st., on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the late SAMUEL TUTHILL, who was killed at the fire in Poplar-st., on the morning of the 6th inst. PETER H. TAWS,
Secretary of the Board of Officers.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor Place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A MEETING of the corps will be held at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order. A. W. JONES, Col.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1857,
will be presented for the first time, the English version of
DON PASQUALE,
cast in the full strength of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE.
On Friday will be repeated
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
which is nightly received with enthusiastic applause.
Full particulars in small bills.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats [illegible].
Secured seats in dress circle [illegible]
Orchestra arm chairs [illegible]
Private boxes [illegible]
These may be secured for two days in advance, at the box office from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible]; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1857,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, McDonall, Harcourt, Salter, Mrs. W. H. Smith, and Mrs. T. B. Johnston.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ, BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the third time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, and
Music arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker,
and to be performed by
Miss JULIA GOULD,
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL [illegible] Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE [illegible] Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
Auber's beautiful of opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH,
most enthusiastically received, will, by general request, be repeated this
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1857,
BY THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE.
To-morrow night—First time here, the opera of
THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.
Saturday— Mr. FORREST
will appear as
OTHELLO.
Sunday night—Will be given at this theatre a
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Performance to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—The great Shakespearean comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
received last week with great applause.
The Manager commends the very superior cast to the notice of his patrons:
Viola, Mrs. Barrow; Olivia, Miss Jane Coombs; Maria, Miss Polly Marshall; Sir Toby Belch, Mr. Burton; Malvolio, Mr. C. Fisher; Clown, Mr. Mark Smith; Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. J. Moore; Fabian, Mr. Setchell.
With the laughable fairy tale extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
OR, THE PALACE OF PLEASURE IN THE ISLE OF [illegible].
Delights.
With Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Fanny Brown, Miss Louise Marshall, &c.
TO-MORROW—A new comedy, called OUR WIFE, with the TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1857,
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
OF
HIAWATHA.
Ninth night of
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD in two characters.
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN.
And the capital Farce of
TWAS I.
To-morrow—HIAWATHA, and other entertainments.
All the great comedians on each night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of the
ATTIC ANGEL.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche [illegible] Miss Price; Turlette [illegible] Miss Herring.
To conclude with the Drama of
TEMPTATION.

AULD SCOTIA'S BARD.
"The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."
BURNS' ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated in the true spirit of liberty and the poet's own inspiration, on MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 26, 1857, at 8 o'clock, in the
CONSTITUTION HALL, No. 650 Broadway.
Tickets, (including supper,) $1 25; to be had of A. Turnbull, bookseller, No. 579 Broadway; W. Miller, No. 230 3d-av.; J. B. Dunn, bookseller, No. 361 3d-av.; J. Gibson, No. 36 Bleecker-st.; T. C. Lotte, No. 329 Bleecker-st.; Alex. Cross, No. 25 Grove-st.; Dr. Queen, No. 434 Hudson-st.; W. K. Fowler, No. 279 6th-av.; T. Miller, No. 391 8th-av.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 6, 7
will be produced
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
the grand celebrated burlesque on
SOMNAMBULA,
in three acts, and all the original music, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the burlesque on opera of
MARITANA,
preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY, on which occasion J. H. BADCOCK will appear.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856-1857.—The Second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame SCHERRER-JOHANNSEN, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. E. GUYON. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFIELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and H. Braun, No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES! THIS (Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. After which, GOOD FOR NOTHING. AFTERNOON, at 3, Two Amusing Farces. The Incomparable Russian Giant the Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

THE PALMER MARBLES,
INCLUDING STATUE OF
THE INDIAN GIRL,
At No. 548 Broadway.
Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bar, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 2 South-st.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857. Particulars in Friday's papers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he has made arrangements with the Executive Committee of the Academy of Music, for a short season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the constant resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

LECTURES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER DELIVERS the second of the course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Commonwealth*. Admission 25 cents.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lec. Com.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by JOHN [illegible] THRASHER, Esq., on *The route of Columbus along the North shore of Cuba*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JOralemon-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Orphan House Building Fund, by Rt. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Vermont. Subject—*The true Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

France and Louis Napoleon—Mr. George Sumner's Lecture.

A densely packed audience of fashionable and [illegible] people was assembled at Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening, to hear Mr. Sumner's second lecture. The following is a rapid sketch of his points and illustrations:

[illegible] France, said he, may well [illegible] an enigma impossible to comprehend. At one [illegible] the apparent champion of democracy [illegible] the next, she rushes with seeming blindness into the lower deep of despotism. Are these changes from one extreme to the other the result merely of [illegible]—are they merely spasmodic [illegible] of revolution or royalty, or are they the [illegible] which the careful observer may [illegible]? Is France, in short, hopelessly doomed to [illegible], pendulum-like, between anarchy on one side and the absence of all liberty on the other? This was the point Mr. S. proposed to [illegible]. He believed that France had made no change without good cause —that every change had brought to light defects of [illegible] before unrecognized, and had taught her better to know herself, and therefore, put her forward on the road to improvement.

[illegible] that the prejudices against France were [illegible] of her first revolution, he proceeded [illegible] the haughty oppression of an untaxed [illegible] and a vicious clergy which had led to that revolution [illegible] from original documents, (a portion of them in the archives of Berlin,) the intrigues of the court, while pretending to accept the constitution, to effect an invasion of France by foreign troops; made it clear that those acts of violence, which have thrown a shade over the Revolution of '92, did not occur until [illegible] foreign armies were on her soil, marching to destroy Paris, and vindicated the morality of history by showing that the instigators of the Reign of Terror [illegible] its victims.

The establishment of the empire, made necessary [illegible] coalitions against France; the causes of its downfall [illegible] its origin; the blind and [illegible] violence of the old nobles who crowded back to France with the Bourbons; the indemnity they [illegible]; their utter disregard for public opinion or [illegible], and the consequent fall of Charles X., were all clearly depicted. The key to Louis Philippe's character was given in a letter, written soon after July, 1830, to the Emperor Nicholas, in which he declared it to be "an ever to be deplored event which had placed him on the throne of France." Of the revolution of '48 Mr. S. spoke as a personal witness, bore testimony to the general good conduct of the people, and vindicated them from the usual accusations of the [illegible].

The means by which Louis Napoleon insinuated himself into the office of President, and so prepared for his violent usurpation, were fully exposed. In these Mr. S. showed an exact knowledge of the financial condition and economic influences which are at work in France. "The rich bankers and manufacturers who ruled France with Louis Philippe (his [illegible] shareholders in government) had never been [illegible] to tax personal property, and the great burden of taxation was thrown by them upon land and upon the small proprietors who, since the revolution of '89, are very numerous. A tax on arable land is in any case the worst form of imposition, for it is a tax on production and not on consumption—a tax which arrests industry at the outset, instead of [illegible] waiting to cull its fruits." The Provisional Government, to meet the financial deficiencies of [illegible] of Louis Philippe, had added an additional 45 per cent. to the land tax. This naturally enough [illegible] the peasant proprietor, and he confounded [illegible] the Provisional Government, the Republic and the land tax. This state of things was [illegible] turned to account by Louis Napoleon's emissaries, who promised the country people in his name not only a large diminution of the tax, but also the actual return from his own pocket of of the 45 per cent. Thus he won the favor of the people; and on the 10th December, ten days after the coup d'etat, the first step towards the mitigation of the land tax was taken, and it was from the conviction on the part of the country population that those steps would be continued—that he would put the saddle of taxation on the right horse—that they gave him power.

The history of this land tax, as traced by Mr. S., was very curious. Before '89 the nobles and clergy, who owned two-thirds of the land, were free from taxation [illegible] classes, once in power, determined to make the aristocracy pay heavily for their [illegible] the land tax was made one of the [illegible] sources of revenue, and so has continued. [illegible] landed property passed from the aristocracy [illegible] people; they had no representation, and [illegible] all regimes have been obliged to pay this unequal tax. The result of all which is, that for the great [illegible] of small land owners, the untaxed holders of [illegible] property occupy the same obnoxious position as did the nobility and clergy before the first revolution. This unwise exemption of personal property, while it stimulates the zeal of honest statesmen and economists to labor for its reform, furnishes at the same time, said Mr. Sumner, a stepping-stone for [illegible] and demagogues.

How the hopes of his too credulous followers had been deceived; how Louis Napoleon began as Louis Philippe did by adulation of the Emperor Nicholas, [illegible] from him a similar rebuff; how he had lent himself to the swindling operations of the Crédit Mobilier—compared with which the Mississippi scheme of Law was honesty itself—was all sketched by the [illegible]. Men of scandalous immorality, in political and financial as well as domestic life placed by him in high positions—a contempt for honest and slow gains spreading through the land—a respect for wealth regardless of the means by which acquired, fostered—literature and the press muzzled—loathsome scenes of profligate debauch made the principal attractions at the theatre—until Paris under this reign, even to those who claim no Puritan sternness, appears like a second Babylon. A glowing tribute was paid to two men who stand out from this utter darkness—Henri Martin and Jules Simon—the former publishing his great History of France, in which regardless of the despotism around him, and the warnings given him, he speaks boldly for liberty and truth; Simon giving up his post as Professor of Philosophy at the [illegible] and profitable places under Government, rather than swear allegiance to a usurping Emperor, [illegible] his remarkable work on Duty, stimulating to high and noble conduct, and vindicating before the [illegible] the grand truths of Christianity.

Mr. Sumner showed how every successive revolution in France was less violent than that which preceded it—how the self-control of the masses had increased with time and education, and gave, as a proof of this, words which, in the most violent clubs of 1848, were often heard from the triumphant people: "We ask no exclusive legislation for ourselves; on the contrary, let us remember always to guard the rights of the minority; as the laws of civilized states throw its tutelary protection with special force over infants and wards, so let us, holding power, remember that the defeated minority are our wards, and that we are their responsible guardians." Compared with a sentiment of high and generous statesmanship like this, what an ignoble contrast, said the lecturer, is presented by that cry of demagogues—that Indian war-whoop of party leaders—To the victor belong the spoils.

The conclusion of this instructive lecture confirmed the proposition with which it commenced—vindicated the character of the masses of the French people, showed there was hope in them and for them, however little there might be from the temporary success of an adroit swindler, or an unprincipled usurper.

During its delivery the lecturer was frequently interrupted with well-deserved applause.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Jan. 8.

United States District Court.—Nos. 32, 34, 35, 49, 51 to 56 inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 3, 2320, 107, 149 to 157, 161 to 175, 179 to 242. Part II.—Nos. 22, 60, 62, 64, 78, and every alternate (even) number to and including 98.

Superior Court.—Nos. 143, 176, 178 to 186 inclusive, 188 to 196, 198, 200, 203, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224 to 233, 234 to 240, 242 to 250 inclusive.

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 95, 97 to 107, 107½, 108, 109. Part II.—Nos. 111 to 123 inclusive, 74, 89.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

JAMES TURNER AND PAUDEEN DISCHARGED ON BAIL.

In our notice of Louis Baker's discharge on bail a few days since, it will be seen that James Turner and Patrick McLoughlin were also allowed the [illegible] of bail on $5,000 security. These gentlemen [illegible] unable to find bail, but yesterday James McCrea, who is the bail for Baker, appeared and offered his services in a like office for Turner and McLaughlin. The formalities being ended, they were discharged from arrest under the indictment for the Pool affray.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

[illegible]

The causes on the Calendar [illegible] reserved or otherwise disposed of, will be called in their order on the Calendar on Friday next, (9th inst.,) at the opening of the Court, and defaults will be allowed.

DECISIONS.

The New-York Marine [illegible] Association vs. Bennet Lang et al.—Complaint to be amended and defendant to be paid the costs of answering.

Kemp vs. Peck.—Demurrer overruled with costs of argument with liberty to bring in assignment.

[illegible] vs. Odell.—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Second Part.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

[illegible] Champen et al. vs. Woodhull and Edmund Champen.—This suit is brought to recover 344 barrels of turpentine, valued at $14,500, which the plaintiffs claim are unjustly detained by the defendants. They also demand $20,000 damages.

The defendant, Edmund Champen puts in an answer, stating that he is the master of the ship [illegible], in December, 1855, the vessel was lying in this port, bound for London. That Albert Woodhull, his codefendant, engaged freight in the vessel for 800 barrels of turpentine, it being agreed that the vessel should receive no more. They admit the receipt of this amount of spirits. They contend, however, that certain parties advanced to Mr. Woodhull, who is the [illegible], the whole of the purchase money [illegible] by the [illegible] of the bill of lading [illegible] property. They therefore [illegible] the bill of lading [illegible] delivered to them, and that, therefore, they cannot deliver the property. They also [illegible] in the vessel [illegible] was [illegible], and they were at great expense in removing it, and by reason of the detention of the vessel for several days. For this they claim damages, and contend that they have a lien on the property, and refuse to deliver it until tender is made of this expense and the amount of freight.

The plaintiffs reply that they shipped the 344 barrels of turpentine, and after it was on board demanded a bill of lading for the same, which was refused them, and their title to the property denied. The rest of the allegations of the defendants they deny.

Verdict for plaintiff for $14,476 81.

Ex-Judge Dean for plaintiffs. D. D. Lord, Esq., for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Garner vs. Hannah.—Motion for new trial denied with costs of motion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Knight vs. Thomas W. Bogle.—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

Nelson Dow vs. John L. Dow.—Order directing a commission to issue.

John R. Kelly vs. John Barry.—Order setting aside default on payment of costs.

Margaret C. H. Clarkson vs. John W. Mitchell.—Motion for leave to file a supplemental complaint granted by default.

Benjamin B. Mills vs. Albert W. Hermque, &c.—Order of reference to G. McAdam, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

Charles E. Smith vs. Joseph S. Taylor, James W. Barker, et al.—This case arose out of the "Grand Ball and Festival" which was given at the Academy of Music, in honor of the Know-Nothing triumphs of November, 1855. The plaintiff was the assignee of one Henry S. Smith, an engraver, to whom the since-then notorious Ben Van Riper, (who was the originator of the Ball) applied to engrave the tickets, giving the names of Messrs. Taylor, Barker and others as managers of the affair. The engravings and printing was done to the amount of $155, forty of which Van Riper subsequently paid. The present suit was for the balance, the claim having been assigned to the plaintiff. The defendants denied their liability in the premises. Street Commissioner Taylor himself was called for the plaintiff. He testified that he did not authorize Van Riper to use his name, that he never attended any of the meetings of the ball committee, and that he did not attend the ball. He had, however, subsequently given Van Riper $100 as a gift to help him out of the scrape. As there was not the slightest proof of the defendants' liability, while the testimony was all the other way, Judge McCarthy dismissed the case.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Wm. H. Albertson vs. The Mayor, Commonalty, &c., of the City of New-York.—This was a suit for damage to personal property. The plaintiff, who, a year or two ago, was the Whig candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, was riding down Bloomingdale Road, about 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., in August, 1855. In the neighborhood of the junction with Seventh-avenue, a trench had been dug for the purpose of laying Croton Water pipes. There being no lamps put up at this place, contrary to law, and the night being dark, the plaintiff drove into the trench, breaking his wagon, injuring his horse, and severely wounding himself. The present suit was for the damages to the horse and wagon. Judge McCarthy awarded $175 and costs.

The Stanwix Hall Affray—Turner and McLaughlin (Paudeen) admitted to Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

On Tuesday (as we stated) Judge Russell, in response to an application from the counsel of McLaughlin and Turner, implicated in the homicide of Poole at Stanwix Hall, in the early part of the year 1855, and confined since that time in the City Prison, fixed the amount of bail preparatory to their release. Yesterday they appeared in Court, accompanied by their bondsmen, and were set at liberty on the approval of the bail and the signing of the bonds. There were two indictments against each of them. On the indictment charging McLaughlin with aiding in the murder of Poole, James McCrea, of No. 219 Seventh-avenue, became bail for him in the sum of $5,000. On another indictment, charging him with assault and battery upon Gamaliel Leacraft, he was bailed in $2,000 by James Salmon, of No. 471 Broome-street.

James Turner, on the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting in the murder of Poole, was bailed in the sum of $5,000 by the same James McCrea who became bail for Paudeen. The fraternal McCrea also gave bail for him in $500, on an indictment, charging him with an assault with a pistol on Tom Hyer with intent to kill.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE—DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TWO COLORED MEN.

William Watts, a negro of the deepest dye, blacker than ebony, darker than night without moon or stars, and with a wildly-rolling eye, suggestive of Messrs. Brady and Bryan's fashionable recipe against the consequences of crime, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting a brother-negro, many shades whiter than himself, with a knife, with design to kill him. The injured negro, who received a severe stab in the breast, was named Isaac Stevens. The difficulty occurred on Nov. 11th, at a grocery store in Elizabeth-street. Stevens, it appeared, was a native of Virginia, and Watts cherished an unfavorable feeling towards the old Dominion. He taunted Stevens with the place of his birth, and said that "Virginny niggers were of no account any way." The blood of Stevens mounted at the insult, and he retorted to the effect that "Virginny gentlemen of color could get work to do when they wanted it, and could do it when they had got it." Whether Watts construed this response to mean that he (Watts) could not often get work to do, and was a bungler at it when he did obtain it, did not appear; but certain it is, that he felt himself insulted. His indignation was raised to a greater pitch by Stevens shaking a clenched fist in his face, and otherwise objectionably defying him. The issue was, that a meat-knife in the grocery store lying temptingly before the indignant Watts, he seized it, and inflicted a stab on Stevens' breast. Stevens was not very greatly injured, and was not altogether innocent in the premises. The evidence was somewhat conflicting in its nature, and the Jury, after two hours' deliberation, found Watts guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, accompanying the verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Russell sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Richard Lee alias George Williams, was tried for breaking into the store of Mr. Turrell, No. 241 West-street, on Nov. 6, and stealing 69 yards of cloth. The cloth was found in the prisoner's possession, and the evidence against him was perfectly conclusive. The Jury, in one minute, found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to three years and three months in the State Prison.

Death of Mr. Buchanan's Irish Cousins.

From the Fermanagh (Ireland) Mail.

The town and neighborhood of Fintona were thrown into a state of consternation on Sunday morning last, by the sudden demise of Alexander Buchanan, Esq., second cousin of the new American President, who up to the moment of his death on Saturday night was apparently enjoying good health. His brother, Beaver Buchanan, Esq., Tullybroom, Clogher, was immediately sent for, and after arriving had a severe attack of disease of the heart, which he had been laboring under for some time, and which ended fatally on Tuesday afternoon, while the remains of the former were being conveyed to the churchyard. They were of the nearest relations, in this country, to the new American President, both about forty years of age; unmarried, and highly esteemed by all classes of the community for kindness and benevolence to all, without exception to party.

How Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural will be Written.

During the late Presidential canvass, and at the moment a gallant Senator from the South was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, a feather dropped at his feet from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and, to-day, had it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, to write his inaugural address with. It was not plucked by man from the wing, but was the free gift of our national bird.—*Wash. Cor. Alexandria Sentinel.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says the above statement is correct. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, is the gentleman referred to. The quill is now in possession of Mr. Buchanan, at Wheatland, where we saw it on Friday, and, in accordance with the request of the "gallant Senator," it will be used by the President elect in writing his Inaugural Address.

Destructive Fire on Washington-street, Boston.—On Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the gentlemen's furnishing store of J. G. Hamblin & Co., No. 90 Washington-street, and it was found to have spread into the adjoining bookstore of James French & Co., and the tailoring establishment of Stamford & Hunt. The whole interior of the two buildings comprising these premises was very badly damaged, and the valuable stocks of all the occupants nearly or quite ruined.

We hear the losses in the aggregate estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. The buildings belong to the estates of Charles Taylor and John Welles.—*Transcript.*

The editor of the Nashua *Telegraph* has a Hawkes printing press, and works on it himself; and he says the fly-wheels cast, by gas-light, a revolving *shadow, which is palpably wearing out the floor!* We know the editor to be a staid, sober-minded person. He has been a "Republican" Senator in the Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times:

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The severe cold weather keeps back Vegetables, and the stock on hand is diminishing, though there is no marked advance in prices as yet.

Apples are quite scarce, and continually growing dearer.

Butter and Eggs about the same as last week.

Poultry and Wild Game are in good supply, beyond the immediate wants of the market. Much of that sent from the West comes in poorly dressed and badly packed. Proper care in this respect would nearly double the value of a great deal, both of domestic poultry and wild game, brought here for sale.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ℔ bbl.	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	—
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ℔ bus.	80	@	90
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Redo, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—White, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes, ℔ bushel.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87½
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—℔ 100 strings.	2 50	@	—
Leeks—℔ dozen bunches.	62	@	75
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches.	6 50	@	—
Celery—℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100.	12 00	@	18 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ℔ basket.	25	@	37
Carrots—Washed ℔ bushel.	50	@	—
Beets—℔ bushel.	50	@	62
Parsnips—℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries—℔ bbl.	10 00	@	13 00
Cabbages—℔ 100.	6 00	@	9 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	8 00
Apples—Seek-no-furthers, Gilliflowers, &c., ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	—
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Apples—Sweetings, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel.	2 00	@	2 25
Dried Apples—State, ℔ ℔.	8½	@	9½
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ ℔.	4	@	7
Dried Peaches—℔ ℔.	17	@	19
Butter—Orange Co., pails ℔ ℔.	25	@	28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ℔ ℔.	20	@	24
Butter—State, ℔ ℔.	20	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ ℔.	12	@	17
Lard—in bbls.	13	@	13
Lard—Kegs.	12½	@	13½
Cheese—State, ℔ ℔.	9½	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	28	@	30
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz.	24	@	25
Fowls—℔ ℔.	8	@	11½
Fowls—Western, ℔ ℔.	6	@	8
Fowls—Guinea, ℔ pair.	50	@	62
Bucks County, ℔ ℔.	12	@	14
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ ℔.	11	@	14
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ℔ pair.	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ℔ pair.	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks—Broadbills, ℔ pair.	50	@	63
Ducks—Widgeon.	37	@	63
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair.	37	@	63
Turkeys—℔ ℔.	10	@	13
Turkeys—Western, ℔ ℔.	9	@	11
Turkeys—Wild, each.	2 00	@	4 00
Geese—℔ ℔.	9	@	11
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Partridges—℔ pair.	62	@	75
Prairie Hens—℔ pair.	63	@	75
Quail—℔ dozen.	1 25	@	1 50
Rabbits—℔ pair.	31	@	—
Hares—℔ pair.	44	@	50
Venison—Carcass, ℔ ℔.	8	@	10
Venison—Saddle, ℔ ℔.	12	@	14
Bear Meat—℔ ℔.	18	@	21
Roasting Pigs—Each.	2 00	@	4 00

Markets Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.; Saleratus, 8c. ℔ ℔.

BREAD—Navy, 3¾c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers 5¾c.@8c ℔ ℔.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35@$36 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $35 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is quite moderate for the season, while the demand is improving, and prices are generally very firm. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 35@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 47½@$1 87½; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 47½@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 80c.@$1 31¼; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 55c.@77½c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 85c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 90c.@$1 12½; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 72½c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 45c.@62½c.; Ladies' City-made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 87½@$1 87½; Misses' City-made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75c.@$1 06¼; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 50c.@62½c.

BRICKS—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callabug, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $37 50@$35; Stourbridge do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $35@$90 ℔ M.

CANDLES—Appear in fair request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24½c.@27c.; and Mould Tallow, 12½c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—The demand is somewhat brisker, and prices are generally a shade firmer. Liverpool Cannel, $10@$10 25; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COFFEE—The inquiry is spiritless; prices, however, are unaltered. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10½c. ℔ ℔. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, reports the stock in first hands, here, yesterday, thus:—Stock of Rio, 6th Jan., 1857, bags 71,519; Java, mats, 9,500; Java, Gov., bags, 3,500; Ceylon (Native) bags, 3,800; Maracaibo, 1,800; Laguayra, 1,050; Bahia, 5,800; Total, bags and mats, 97,029.

COPPER—The demand is not very brisk; prices, however, are well supported. New sheathing, 32c. Old do., 25c.@25½c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingots, 29½c.@30c.; Chili Pig, nominal; Bolts, 32c.; and Brazier's 33c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices still tend upwards. Messrs. Neill, Bros. & Co. sum up the week's business, thus: "This market has been moderately active during the past week, with sales of about 11,000 bales, at still higher prices—the stock offering, is small and holders looking for news of advancing prices at Liverpool are indifferent about sterling. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 144,000 bales, against 187,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 50,000 bales, against 66,000 bales same week last year."

	Week's Receipts.	Since Sept. 1.	Stocks.
New-Orleans, bales	75,000	780,000	339,000
Mobile, bales	37,000	247,000	168,000
Other Ports, bales	32,000	441,000	207,000
Total, bales	144,000	1,468,000	714,000
1855-56, bales	187,000	1,526,000	640,000
1854-55, bales	59,000	918,000	360,000
1853-54, bales	87,000	989,000	495,000
1852-53, bales	135,000	1,493,000	595,000

EXPORTS SINCE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	To Gt. Britain.	To France.	To other F. P.
New Orleans...bales	176,000	104,000	79,000
Mobile	18,000	15,000	1,000
Other ports	106,000	19,000	13,000
Total	300,000	138,000	93,000
1855-56	500,000	177,000	123,000
1854-55	411,000	98,000	49,000
1853-54	267,000	75,000	63,000
1852-53	565,000	98,000	80,000

It is thus apparent that, as compared with last year, there is at present a decrease of receipts of 58,000 bales; a decrease of exports to foreign ports of 269,000 bales, of which 200,000 to Great Britain, and an increase of stock of 74,000 bales. The comparison which the table presents with former years is also worthy of note.

The following table represents the closing quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Middling	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13½
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅝	14½	14½
Fair	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛

DRY GOODS—The trade is still in abeyance. Factors generally have well-assorted stocks, available,—in anticipation of a demand, which the comparatively high prices most likely to obtain this season cannot seriously affect. Pending the revival of this, the current movements are not sufficiently interesting to require special notice.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 53c.@55c. ℔ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod remain in very moderate supply and demand, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl. Mackerel are quiet, yet steady at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $9 75@$10 25 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $9 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@$6 75 for small and medium do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$21 ℔ tc.; and $22 50 ℔ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2 ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 25@$5 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and heavy at 35c. for Sealed, and 25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts less attention both from home dealers and from shippers. Prices of nearly all kinds are heavy and languid. The sales reported since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00	@	$6 20
Straight State	6 25	@	6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20	@	6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50	@	6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 25	@	6 65
Extra Michigan	6 60	@	7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 60	@	7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75	@	8 75

Canadian rules quiet, at former rates. Superfine to extra commands from $6 50@$7 62½ ℔ bbl. 500 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 85@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 12½@$3 75 for Jersey, $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37@$2 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty lively request, at firm and strengthening rates.

FRUIT—Holders evince more confidence,—but the demand is limited, and no general improvement can be reported. Layer Raisins, $4 35; Bunch do., $3 80, ℔ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; seedless Raisins, $7 50@$7 60 ℔ cask; Sardines, 55c.@58c. ℔ box; prime Zante Currants, 20c.@21c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@19½c.; Shelled Almonds, 22½c.@25c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 12½c.@20c.; Softshell Almonds, 17½c.@17¾c.; Figs, 4c.@18c.; Prunes, 9c.@18c.; Filberts, 7½c.; Walnuts, 8c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c. ℔ ℔; Peanuts, $1 37½@$1 50 ℔ bushel.

FURS—Dealers anticipate a more satisfactory supply this season, hence they are not disposed to purchase with much freedom, and prices are still somewhat irregular.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very active, yet prices are maintained. The sales reported since our last consist of about 25,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian White at $1 75@$1 78; handsome Jersey Red at $1 60, and inferior to fair ordinary Southern White at $1 57@$1 70 ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 57@$1 78 for White, and $1 38@$1 60 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@93c. for fair to choice, ℔ bu. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 43c.@44c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in good moderate request, but at drooping prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 45,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for unsound; 67c.@69c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 67c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 68c.@70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@75c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel. White Beans, $2; Canadian Peas, $1@$1 05 ℔ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ℔ 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales were made of 850 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quiet, and, though in limited supply, buyers generally have any existing advantage. We quote undressed American, $210@$215; Dressed do., $240@$260, ℔ ton. Jute, $122 50@$125; Clean Russian, $275; Italian, $275, ℔ ton. Manila, 9c.; Sunn, 5¼c.@5½c., ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Remain in good request, and are very firm in price. Prime Buenos Ayres command 32½c.@33c.; Rio Grande, 31c.@31½c.; Orinoco, 30c.; Dry Southern, 20c. Our available stock in first hands is now about 14,900, against 42,900 same date last year.

HOMINY—Drew & French's kiln-dried, 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Cuba 78c., in bond; 95c.@95c., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ℔ ℔.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $6@$9; Rio Grande do., $13@$14 50 ℔ hundred.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@95c.; Bengal $1@$1 40; Caracas 90c.@95c., and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ℔ ℔.

IRON—The demand is rather tame; prices show no remarkable variation. Scotch Pig, $30@$31; English Bar, $55@$57 50 for common, and $59@$63 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@$110; Prince, T. V. F. Bar, $125, usual terms ℔ ton; Sheet, 3¾c.@4½c. for English, and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼ ℔ M.

LEAD—Is more inquired for at rising prices,—viz: at $6@$6 06¼ for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ℔ 100 ℔s. Bar, 6½c. ℔ ℔. Sheet and Pipe, 6½c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Larkin & Co., of St. Louis, in their trade circular for January 1st, report last year's receipts of Lead at that place, as 210,394 pigs, against 213,146 pigs in 1855. Stock ample for the season, and prices firm at $6 25@$6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is actively sought after at steadily improving rates. We quote Oak Slaughter, light weights, 33c.@35c.; Middle, 36c.@39c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 33c.@36c.; Dry Hide, 33c.@35c.; Ohio, 33c.@36c.; Southern Light, 30c.@35c.; B. A. Wet Salted, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 31½c.@32c.; Middle do. do., 31½c.@32c.; Orinoco, 30½c.@31c.; Middle do. do., 30½c.@31c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 29c.@29½c.; Good Damaged, 27c.@28c.; Poor Damaged, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 30c.@32c. ℔ ℔. French finished Calf Skins, and English salted Sheep Skins are in moderate demand at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is firm; prices are quoted very firm, with, if anything, an upward tenor.

MACARONI—Drew & French's, 11c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 80c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Are moderately inquired for at pretty firm prices. Cut, still 3¾c.; Wrought, 6½c.@8½c.; Wrought Horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply, and is firmly held at from $3 75c.@$4 ℔ 280 ℔s. Demand tame. Spirits do. is less abundant and is in better request, mostly at 50c. ℔ gallon. Tar appears in limited demand, though it can be had at $1 75@$2 ℔ bbl. Rosin is salable and steady at $1 60 for common, ℔ 310 ℔s.; and $3@$6 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 ℔s. Pitch remains inactive and infirm, at $1 87½@$2 25 ℔ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $35; Country thin, nominal; Country thick, nominal, ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is still offered and purchased sparingly at 78c.@81c. for Whale, and $1 80c. for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is worth 80c.@91c. for Whale, and $1 60 for Sperm, ℔ gallon, but it is very dull thereat. Red Oil, 62½c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Palm, 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Olive Oil continues in fair demand at steady rates: $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon, and $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ basket. Linseed rules quiet yet firm at about 80c.@83c. for lots from store, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is selling freely at 97½c.@$1 07½ ℔ gallon.

Statement of receipts of the whale-fishery of the United States, during each of the last twelve years:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total in 1856	171	7	24	82,889	195,774
Total in 1855	146	6	30	68,285	176,186
Total in 1854	210	8	28	69,418	311,598
Total in 1853	200	11	29	88,897	241,369
Total in 1852	156	10	27	81,391	82,381
Total in 1851	194	24	18	98,584	311,915
Total in 1850	144	17	16	86,157	194,737
Total in 1849	165	9	14	99,423	256,183
Total in 1848	178	12	6	108,581	243,876
Total in 1847	214	28	12	121,410	395,546
Total in 1846	152	20	11	92,877	219,763
Total in 1845	207	19	16	158,484	274,843

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue, $2 75; ditto white, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ ton; Calcined, $1 37½ ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after at lower prices,—sales having transpired since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½@$19 43¾ for old Mess; $20@$20 12½ for new do., and $17, for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 10c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 125 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$3 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is dull and heavy. We quote: Cadiz and Lisbon, 19c.@21c.; Turks Island, &c., 22c. ℔ bush. Liverpool, ground, 78c.@80c.; Liverpool, fine, $1 37½@$1 62½ ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8c.@8½c.; Refined, 6½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Nitrate Soda, 4c. ℔ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover remains in moderate request and is steady at 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. American rough Flax is scarce and nominal. Clean do. is likewise in light supply and nominally worth $19 ℔ tc. Linseed is in fair demand, and is now sold at $2 ℔ bush. Timothy commands, in lots, $3@$3 50 for reaped, and $2 25@$2 62½ for mowed, ℔ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.@6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

SOAP—Castile, 10½c.@10¾c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 8½c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Appear inactive at our quotations; Cassia, in mats, 31½c.@32c.; Ginger, Race, 5½c.@6c.; Mace, 15c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 82½c.@85c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 12c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 10c.; Cloves, 11c. ℔ ℔.

STEEL—Is in moderate request at about quoted rates; English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 10c.@12c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond,) 7½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Are inactive, yet stiffly held—with sales reported since our last of about 200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@10c., with 450 boxes Havana, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in lively request and are very firm in prices.

TALLOW—20,000 ℔s. prime brought 11½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are sparingly offered, while being in pretty good demand at strengthening rates. We append a comparative statement of the amount of teas exported from China to the United States during each of the last twelve years, each year ending with June 30:

TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA FROM CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1856:

	lbs.		lbs.
1856—Green / Black	[illegible]	1850	20,000,000
		1849	18,710,017
1855	32,548,796	1848	19,229,629
1854	32,049,628	1847	15,194,601
1853	40,090,169	1846	19,992,609
1852	34,461,896	1845	20,792,558
1851	26,795,140		

TIN—Is in fair request at improving prices. Banca, (cash,) 35c.@35½c.; Straits, (cash,) 34c.@34½c. ℔ ℔. Plates, I. X., $13 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $10 12½@$10 37½; Terne Coke, $9 87½@$10; Terne Charcoal, $11 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Appears quiet, yet very firm. We quote: Virginia Leaf, 7c.@22½c.; Kentucky, 9c.@16c.; Mason County, 10c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 20c.@30c.; Cuba, 28c.@38c.; Yara, 35c.@42c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 35c.@$1 25; Florida wrappers, 18c.@75c.; Seed Leaf, 12c.@18c. Manufactured No. 1, 5c.@8c., do. good, medium, 5c.@6c., 23c.@24c., common, 14c.@17c., common to good 16c. nom.; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@45c.; Pounds, No. 1, 25c.@30c.; Pounds, medium, 21c.@25c.; Pounds, common, 20c.@21c.; Pounds, fine, 25c.@27c.; Ladies' Twist, 20c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

Receipts of Spanish Tobacco in New-York during each of the last three years.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.	Total.
1854..bales	13,919	14,019	4,919	2,880	1,922	37,159
1855	23,776	9,014	1,210	4,070	1,795	39,865
1856	28,044	2,946	808	4,465	496	34,663

Sales of Spanish Tobacco in New-York during each of the last three years:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.	Total.
1854	13,876	16,903	3,707	1,894	1,978	38,358
1855	23,213	10,253	3,054	3,280	1,977	41,853
1856	25,923	2,246	909	5,908	598	35,584

Stock of Spanish Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 1:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.	Total.
1855	3,690	1,805	2,011	1,068	304	7,878
1856	3,188	596	167	1,788	189	5,931
1857	2,209	396	....	1,045	....	3,650

TWINE—Calcutta, 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Remains inactive at our quotations. South Sea, 54½c.@55c.; Northwest Coast, 64c.@65c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 64½c.@65c.; Polar, 70c.@72½c. ℔ ℔. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Whalebone into the United States during the last eight years:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1856	2,174,500	1852	2,509,620
1855	2,715,100	1851	4,508,150
1854	3,272,872	1850	2,242,012
1853	6,320,508	1849	1,990,640

WHISKY—Sales have been made of about 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 26½c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk, and rising. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Two ships from Calcutta to Boston, at $14 75 ℔ ton; a bark to Constantinople, Rum, 4½c., and other goods in proportion; a Norw. brig to Santander, Grain, 24c.; a bark, same voyage, 26c., both in shippers' bags; a brig to Seville, Corn, 22c., and Flour $1; one to Cadiz, for orders, 23c. and $1; a bark to Cadiz, 21c. and 90c.; a bark and a Swe. ship to Lisbon, 20c. and 90c.; a brig, same voyage, full cargo of Flour, $1; ship *Victoria* to London, 5,000 bbls. Turpentine, (noticed in our last,) 3s. 6d., and 1,500 Spirits Turpentine, 7s.; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., to Rotterdam, Naval Stores, 5s. 6d.; one, 219 tons, for a ten months' voyage to the Coast of Africa—$700 ℔ month; a ship to Valparaiso and Callao, with privilege of Calderas; a brig to Kingston, Jam., thence to London or Liverpool; a schooner to Spain, Sicily, and back, and one to St. Jago and back, on private terms.

BUYING COTTON BROKER.—I BEG TO ANnounce that I, this day, relinquish the business of a Selling Cotton Broker, and for the future adopt that of a Buying Broker of the same commodity.

It has long been apparent that it is impossible for the same broker to do justice alike to buyer and seller—to "serve two masters" who have diametrically opposite interests.

The difficulty of buying Cotton to their own satisfaction under the present system, has been experienced by most merchants, and it is well known that even at times when this market is relatively the cheapest in the country, the orders of English and Eastern manufacturers generally go to the South, owing to the want of confidence in selections here which the present system engenders.

The trade is now divided among about fifteen brokers or factors, each of whom is necessarily and properly anxious to sell the Cotton placed in his own hands, and recommends the most desirable parcels he himself has for sale. The merchant may call on half the number, and by the time he has done so, and seen a host of samples in different lights, his eye (not every hour or day amongst cotton,) and his memory are sufficiently confused. Now it is, under such circumstances, extremely improbable that he will have hit on the best value, considering color, staple, cleanliness, &c., &c., offered even by the seven or eight brokers he has called upon. But somewhere among the other seven or eight whom he has not called upon, there may be far better value than anything he has seen. Thus he misses the best purchase, and the most anxious seller fails to find a customer.

Another disadvantage experienced by the buyer is, that while the seller knows perfectly well the value of the cotton, by his Southern invoice and the time he has had for examination, the buyer is in the dark except in so far as he can judge by the hasty, superficial and confusing survey of the samples in various lights, to which I have referred. Practically the seller has both the previous knowledge of his commodity and a broker to act for him—but the buyer, though paying a brokerage, has neither the one nor the other, since the province of his broker should undoubtedly be to look on behalf of his client for the cheapest and best parcels offered on the whole market, and not merely to sell the stock placed in his hands.

At the same time any business man must see at a glance that under the present system the entry of even a small number of buyers into the market, each of them calling on a number of the selling brokers, often causes an excitement and an advance of price against themselves, even before a single purchase is made. Were a single buying broker, on the contrary, in possession of orders from the same buyers, they remaining in their own counting-rooms, he could get offers of and purchase all the cheap parcels offering at the minimum prices, before it was known that there was more than a single buyer in the field.

In all other large Cotton markets with which I am familiar, these causes have led to the establishment of a class of buying brokers, who from spending all their time in the purchase of Cotton, can always place their hands upon the cheapest parcels, besides being able, through their incessant practice, to judge the quality better than it is possible for an occasional operator to do.

I am led to believe that the want of such a broker has been felt in this market, and this want I shall now endeavor to fill. I shall receive no samples or commission from any seller of Cotton. I shall purchase for those who employ me from among the samples offered by all the brokers in the market, and from the brokers only, and thus, from not opposing them, but, on the contrary, bringing business to them, I hope to meet with their ready cooperation, of which I am already assured by most of their number. They will, as in duty bound, do their best for their sellers. I shall, at the same time, in perfect good fellowship, do my best for my buyers. Thus the principle on each side will be properly served.

I shall charge the same brokerage for these services—that is for searching out the cheapest parcels in the market, and giving the benefit of my judgment of quality, that buyers now pay without obtaining any such service for it; and I trust that fifteen years incessant experience of Cotton, added to the advantage I shall possess through a constant knowledge of the parcels offering, will enable me to make those services of value to my friends.

On these grounds I seek your support and, waiting your favors, I am yours very respectfully,

A. BINGHAM, Buying Cotton Broker, 130 Pearl-st.

The following firms have kindly permitted me to refer to them, viz.:

Messrs. R. Caldwell & Co., J. W. Schmidt & Co., Hennings, Muller & Gosling, Taylor & Ritch, Neill Bros. & Co., Wintershoff, Piper & Co., Habicht & Parish, E. C. Estes.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to	$100 00	
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00	each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00	a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	35 00	each
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00	each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	30 00	each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cts to	5 00	each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 50 to	20 00	each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	25 00	each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00	each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00	each
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 00 to	15 00	each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00	each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00	each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00	each
Gold and Stone Sleeve Buttons and Studs	3 00 to	15 00	a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00	
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	300 00	
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cts. to	10 00	

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$19
GOLD WATCHES from	$25 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	2 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. H. ATWOOD, No. 183 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[illegible] BALL.

THE [illegible] BALL [illegible] will take place at the [illegible], on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible].

Managers: Mrs. [illegible] and others [illegible]

Tickets $3 each, admitting only one person. To be had of the Managers.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 383 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 32 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 148 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The subscriber offers for sale the following parcels of property: [illegible] Apply to OLIVER CHARLICK, corner of [illegible].

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS [illegible], the residence of Charles H. [illegible] Apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES. Poughkeepsie, Nov. 28, 1856.

RARE OFFER.—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, and 145 acres valuable heavily-timbered lands on Bouquet River, in Essex County, N. Y., near the town of Minerva. [illegible] A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL [illegible]

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, in good style, in Williamsburgh, [illegible] Apply to C. H. OLIVER, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY, ON [illegible] Washington-st., corner Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] Grove-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 [illegible] on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

PIKE & BACON. WESTERN LAND AGENTS, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN. [illegible] New-York agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 23 William-st. [illegible] PIKE & BACON.

FARM—CRANBERRIES—FOR SALE—A farm of about 150 acres, [illegible] cranberries [illegible] Office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY houses, [illegible] Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IOWA LANDS.—[illegible] ACRES CAREFULLY SElected, [illegible] Box No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE WHOLE or a part of 7,000 acres of heavily timbered land in the State of New-York; [illegible] Apply to E. CRAM, No. 4 Nassau-st., or PHILLIPS, No. 210 Fulton-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPAcious store No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] forming an L on Reade-st. of 25 feet square. Possession at once. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE THREE upper lofts of the five-story house [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] to S. W. SMITH, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE Works, [illegible]

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., [illegible] Apply to [illegible] BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, [illegible] Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. [illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons, [illegible] S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA [illegible] HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. [illegible] *Does not stain nor hurt* [illegible] *Manufactured, sold, and* [illegible] WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston [illegible] BARNES & PARK [illegible] *BURTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING,* [illegible] SANDS [illegible] W. H. CAREY & CO. [illegible] WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible]

DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of [illegible] Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop [illegible] Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous [illegible] quack doctors, to rob DR. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a [illegible] Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old [illegible] Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are [illegible] this wonderful remedy, [illegible] on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near [illegible] Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, [illegible] Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

[illegible] PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., No. [illegible] Broadway, pupil of DR. CARNOCHAN [illegible] of the sexual system, [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to [illegible] Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, [illegible] No. 55 Walker-st., [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

WM. WATSON, M.D.

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. [illegible] NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise [illegible] No. 59 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] He cures all such diseases at No. 30 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 8 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—[illegible] The Plasters [illegible] For sale by druggists generally.

R. B. NEWMAN,

Proprietor, No. 306 Hudson-st., New-York.

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED.—Nature has provided a remedy. [illegible] "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. [illegible], Middletown, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, have removed from No. 116 2d-av., to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. [illegible] they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following celebrated artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received [illegible] No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. [illegible] Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, [illegible] improvement [illegible]

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. DOMBALLER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 89 Broadway.

Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS—17 MILES FROM City Hall, splendid sleighing all the way. Game, poultry, and oyster suppers at all hours. Dancing room 50x80. ROBT. L. BUCKLIN, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 8, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 City of Troy 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$16,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$28,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds.
$3,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,977 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855.
$400 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.

30 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	$10 each
45 shares New-Haven and New London R. R.	$100 each
50 shares Great Western Railroad Co.	$100 each
24 shares Chicago Real Estate Co.	$100 each
10 shares United States Express Co.	$100 each
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each
30 shares Bull's Head Bank	$[illegible] each
50 shares Bank of State of New-York	$100 each

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 12.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.—The extensive sale of house furnishing goods, &c., which commenced yesterday at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., will be continued THIS DAY, (Thursday,) and TO-MORROW (Friday,) each day at 10½ o'clock A. M. To-day's sale will include cutlery, splendid plated ware, Japan goods, China vases, Britannia metal goods, 50 dozen superior English and American door mats, fancy goods, &c., &c., under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF A JEWELER DECLINING BUSINESS.—Will be sold, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½, by TUNIS MORRELL, including gold and silver watches, gentlemen and ladies' ornaments, silver-plated goods, fancy goods, (see Catalogue of 150 lots;) also, an invoice of fur sleigh robes, capes, victorines and muffs; also, invoice of rich China ornaments, with furniture, piano-fortes, &c. First sale this year, by catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., dry goods, fancy goods, fancy soaps, ladies' and children's made-up furs, ladies' cloaks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, buffalo and seal overcoats; an invoice of imported steamer bath and ruled letter paper and envelope paper, waiting the attention of stationers and the trade; made-up carpets and clothing; will be sold in lots to suit City and country dealers. *Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.*

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, AT THE CENTRAL salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M., MISCELLANEOUS SALE—A small quantity of boots and shoes, gaiters, &c., the balance of a dealer's stock. Also a small lot of groceries, six chests green tea, four chests black tea, with other groceries. *Also a small quantity of furniture and oil-paintings, &c.*

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2¾ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 298 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 125 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 38 acres, 89¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857. Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; 12 M., [illegible] stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. *Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M.* A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,

Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. H. KNIGHT & CO., No. 24 Vesey-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York...... Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or *metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the* value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 3,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG...... Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW...... Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.... Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Prices of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGIN, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	35

For freight or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,

No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

WILLIAM E. HAWS,

No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.

BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing paper, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, *fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.*

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts.

RICH & LOUTREL,

Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,

No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters or 500 bills, $1 each. *Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.*

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chamber-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

PRINTING.

LIQUOR LABELS—FOR GINS, BRANDIES, Rums, Wines, &c. New styles, just published and for sale by F. L. DANFORTH, Label Publisher and Job Printer, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,

Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 497 Grand-st., corner Willett-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.

JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—*The Board of Directors of this* Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the *earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable* on and after the 31st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. *AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN *ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have* this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF WELLS, FARGO & Co. have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their capital Stock ($600,000) out of the earnings previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after 15th inst. at their office, No. 82 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from 12th to 16th inst. By order of the Board.

JAN. 7, 1857. T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 5th January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 6th inst. at the office No. 7 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th.

HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.

D. PALMER, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—A Dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

By order of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, 1857, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND RAMAPO Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on Jan. 5, 1857, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January. By order of the Board.

Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchanges.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 30 Exchange-place.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by

GOURE & CO.

No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

[illegible] 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid ten thirty days' notice, 4 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Gustave C. Bronson,	Wm. [illegible]
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas [illegible]
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Joseph Hasson,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWARD, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 upwards, at 4s. per £.

Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 Wall-st.,

ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,

Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,

No. 11 William-st.

Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be *sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement,"* and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank *in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in* New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

These Bonds are of $800 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.

The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON,

No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 2 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.

J. B. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

$30.000.—A SUM OF $4,500 TO LEND on vacant lots, or on a house and lot in New-York. Lot to be worth $8,000.

Also numerous sums, large and small, to be lent on City or Brooklyn property worth double. Apply to

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 19th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of *this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.*

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I [illegible] Persons in want of artificial teeth [illegible]

Dr. N. E. GRIFFIN,

No. 207 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.

JAMES PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

MOORE'S BUSH HILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.

Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM HARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM HARLOW, [illegible] in the late city of Williamsburg [illegible] the undersigned, assignee of said HARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1856.

JOHN ABENDROTH,

Assignee of Wm. Harlow, No. 109 Water-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of September, 1856.

CHARLES BURKHALTER,
FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.
MATTHIAS CLARK,

s9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 72 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856.

WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
HARRIET DUNNING, Executrix.

o1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. 202 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.

JANE SHONNARD,
CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.

n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor at law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1856.

E. F. TREADWELL,
MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.

s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, *on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 28, 1856.*

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator.
SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.

d30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 221 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. CLARISSA R. FIELD,

Administratrix.

o16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856.

y3-law6mTh* JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 89 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1856.

ja1-law6mTh* JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.

ALANSON ROBINSON,
SAMUEL TOWNER, } Executors.

o16-law6mTh*

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan. 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on [illegible] of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.

All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

A. C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TAYLOR, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest [illegible] on all sums from $1 to $500.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.—The MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) [illegible] in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILLS, } Vice-Pres.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Park Bank have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 262 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 10th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM

No. 259 Pearl and No. 38 Wall-st.,

to

No. 37 Wall-st.,

(Corner of Jauncey Court.)

Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.

BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House. [illegible]

[illegible] Board, Jan. 7, 1858, [illegible] Mr. Boyle, the Fire Marshal, [illegible] for a reappointment as Commissioner of [illegible]. Alderman Conroy moved that the application be [illegible]. Alderman Brown seconded the motion, and it was [illegible].

Alderman Harris presented a resolution, providing for the appointment of a special Committee of three [illegible] to examine the plans and specifications for building Tompkins Market, (the award of the contract for which was objected to by the Mayor,) in order that the same may be amended, if necessary, before work is commenced, by a detailed specification of work that of contract be done and materials to be used, so that the contract price may cover all expenses for both work and materials.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication from Mr. Rustead, the Corporation Counsel, was received, asking for the appointment of Mr. Chas. A. May to the office of Public Administrator, in place of Peter G. Sweeny, removed.

A motion was made to postpone action on the above communication, but it was lost by a large majority.

A motion to refer it to a Special Committee was lost.

A motion to confirm the Corporation Counsel's nomination was then put and carried.

Alderman Mosherman moved the reference of the Mayor's Message, which was presented on Monday last, to a Special Committee. The motion was carried. The President appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to open the plans and specifications in connection with the building of Tompkins Market: Aldermen Harris, Hopkins and Conkyn.

The Message on the Mayor's Message was submitted by Alderman Mosherman to be composed of the following gentlemen: Aldermen Mosherman, Harris and Conroy.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Friday evening next, after passing a resolution to the effect that the future meetings of the Board be held on Monday and Thursday evenings until otherwise ordered.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening, the President, Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., in the chair. The business of the sitting elicited little debate. The following petitions were presented from several persons, praying to have the intersection of Pearl-street and Broadway graded. From John Vance of the 60th ward district, reciting certain alleged election frauds in the 4th election district, and claiming that by reason of such frauds the returns from that district ought to be thrown out, stating that he (the petitioner) had a majority of votes in the district, and therefore begs the matter may be investigated, so that upon report of the same the seat now occupied by Mr. Horton, be declared to a special committee.

A petition was received from engine company No. 9, for a new engine.

Also that hook and ladder company No. 12, for certain alterations.

Also that hook and ladder company No. 10, for a new truck.

The following resolutions were referred: That a special Committee be appointed to report on the propriety of letting the contracts for the Public Printing for the Common Council and Heads of Departments, agreeable to certain sections of the law, the contract heretofore existing having expired by its own limitation.

Also, to purchase the portrait of Mayor Wood, now being painted at an expense of $500, the picture to be suspended in the Governors' Room, City Hall. That a Committee of five be appointed to arrange for the celebration of the 22d of February, the 175th anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and that $2,000 be appropriated for the same.

That the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies see that at least three litters, with suitable mattresses, blankets and cushions, be kept in each Station-house, for the purpose of carrying persons who may be injured by slipping on the ice, to their houses or the hospital. Also, that $10,000 be appropriated to pay the men employed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to clean the crosswalks of the City, they not having been paid for nearly three months.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To appoint a special committee to report rules and orders for the government of the Board.

To have the gas meter and the pipes in the City Hall put in proper order. Also another, referring to the appropriate committees the reports of committees of the late Board of Councilmen, and all other papers now in the hands of the Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

To appoint a special committee to proceed to Albany to examine all proposed amendments to the City charter.

That the publishing of the proceedings of the Board be withdrawn from the *Evening Post* and given to the *Herald*.

The Board then adjourned until Friday.

Democratic General Committee.

Tammany Hall heaved again last night. The Democratic General Committee for 1857 met there pursuant to adjournment, and so did a large, interested, excited and noisy lobby. The bar-room was filled, the reading-room was thronged, and the entry-way of the Committee's room was jammed.

Within the Committee-room things were comparatively harmonious. After the customary preliminaries, the following officers were chosen:

President—Wilson Small.
Secretaries—Henry H. Morange, Samuel T. Webster.
Treasurer—Chas. H. King.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. H. Mills.

The report of the Committee of Seven, appointed to investigate the subject of contested seats, was submitted, accepted and read. The Committee reported in favor of the following tickets:

Fifth Ward—The ticket headed by Emanuel B. Hart.
Sixth Ward—The ticket headed by John Clancy.
Fourteenth Ward—The ticket headed by Michael Twomey.
Nineteenth Ward—The ticket headed Anson J. Herrick.
Twenty-first Ward—The ticket headed Wm. Hurd.
Twenty-second Ward—The ticket headed Daniel F. Rhett.

A warm debate followed. The question, "Shall the report be taken up by Wards?" was negatived by a vote of 43 to 26.

The report was adopted without amendment. The rest of the business done was unimportant.

The Libbyites, it will be seen, are pretty effectually "used up," so far as the General Committee is concerned.

Academy of Medicine.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Monday evening last. It was a business meeting, devoted to the annual reports of the retiring officers of the present year and the election of new officers.

The report of the Secretary stated that 34 members had been added during the year, and one had died—that there had been unusual interest in the Academy, manifested by a larger attendance of the members, more papers, &c., than any previous year. The Finance Committee reported the annual tax of $3 for the ensuing year, which was adopted. The Trustees reported the sum invested for a building fund to be about $3,000. The Treasurer reported that the yearly expense was more than $900, and that about $70 only now remained in his hands.

The foreign and domestic Corresponding Secretaries made their reports.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

For President—Dr. Valentine Mott.
For Vice-Presidents—Drs. J. K. Wood, Beadle, Barlow and Wilson.
For Recording Secretary—Dr. C. F. Heywood.
For Assistant Secretary—Dr. F. U. Johnston, Jr.
For Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Hubbard.
For Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Green.
For Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.
For Librarian—Dr. T. F. Cock.
For Trustees—Drs. Kissam, Blakeman, Anderson, Grissom, S. P. White, Carter, and Ogden.
For Orator—Dr. J. Marion Sims.

Who Will Be Captain?

The term for which Michael Halpin was appointed Captain of Police, in the First Ward, expired yesterday. The "party" in the First are greatly agitated, and badly divided on the question "Who will be the next Captain?" as it is pretty well understood that Halpin will not be reappointed. The three most prominent applicants for the position are Jesse Dayton, the present First Lieutenant; Jesse H. Williams, publican, and Mike Murray, leader of the "Crib" faction. Each of these have hosts of influential friends, and each seems sanguine of an easy triumph. The are all were Wood men, so on this point they are equal, but at Mike's house the primaries are generally held.

So the matter rests at present, the present Captain "holding over" until the appointment of a successor.

The First is the worst governed Ward in the City. Its police are constantly in trouble with each other, and their charges and counter-charges are always on file before the Police Commissioners.

There is room for improvement in this respect. Whatever action the Commissioners take must be for the [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 31, 1857, from a cold lung complaint, and several hundred dollars worth of dentist's materials destroyed. Peaff's Infly Lump cement expands for any known crack. Wholesale depôt, No. 166 Broadway; retail, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

The Throat and Lungs.—Dr. Robert Hunter, having returned from Europe, may be consulted as heretofore by those who are suffering from Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. No. 638 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Qualifications for a Police Appointment in Brooklyn.

It seems only necessary to secure an appointment as a Policeman in some of the Wards of Brooklyn, that the applicant shall produce sufficient evidence of his brutality and disregard of all law. Under the new regime thus far three appointments have been made, though it is currently reported that the whole force in the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, and some other Wards, will be indiscriminately removed, to satisfy the demands of the ruffians who figured as Ward politicians during the last Fall election.

The appointments which have been made, give no hope that there will be any improvement in the character of the Police force for 1857. As a sample of the new appointments, one is a notorious disorderly character, and only last Monday night entered the eating saloon, kept by T. Wilson, on Myrtle, near Kent-avenue, with a party of his associates, and while there demolished a stove, and did other damage to the premises estimated by the proprietor at about $70. One of the other two bears a similar reputation for a disturber of the peace.

These appointments are made in the face of the fact that there must be a reduction in the Police force—as the appropriation for the Department is much less than in any previous year.

If the two cases named are samples of the appointments to be made, Brooklyn would be far better off without their protection.

The Magnitude of Trifles.

At the New-England Church, in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, a lecture was delivered last night, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, on the "Magnitude of Trifles." The weather was cold, seasonably so and a little more, but the Williamsburg lecture-loving public are not disconcerted by trifles; so the church was well filled, and when the audience were dismissed they gave every evidence of being well gratified.

The lecturer was, as he stated, first made sensible of the value of "Trifles," by discovering, just in time to prevent the error from getting abroad to the public, that in a work of fiction which he committed in youth, the name of his heroine was changed by the type-setter from Agnes to *Agues*. He was luckily in season with his corrected proof-sheet, before the impression was worked off, and his Agnes did not go forth Aguish to the world.

The magnitude of trifles was ever presented to us. God had honored trifles in his plan of human organization. The whole boundless universe—not the wide expanse of earth only, but the constellations in the firmament, made an impression on a nerve of the eye not a sixth part of an inch in diameter. The toothache, and especially the neuralgia, would not diminish our estimate of trifles, when we remember that a thousand individualized torments could dance on a nerve, not only finer than the finest needle, but finer than the finest gossamer thread ever spun by a spider in the dewy grass.

The reverend lecturer enumerated many scores of instances of the vast importance of what the world calls "Trifles." History, biography, science, literature, painting—every field of art and inquiry, afforded him happy examples. Steam, electricity, hydraulic pressure, the magnetic needle—that optic nerve of the ship and prophet of the ocean—the discovery of glass by the Phœnician sailors lighting their fire on the seabeach, revealing as it did in its magnifying power the stars in their courses, invisible to the naked eye, and the animalcule in a drop of water—a discovery so sublime in its results that all nature might have stopped to celebrate it—these, and many other illustrations were felicitously cited to prove the importance of trifles. Have not apothegms and proverbs done more to advance the world than the most celebrated and magnificent orations? Undoubtedly it is true, as Pascal said, that if Cleopatra's nose had been half an inch shorter, the history of the world would be different at this hour.

The lecture of Dr. Storrs was in every way a success. It was loudly applauded at the close.

A Puzzler for the Lawyers.

A party of thirteen men were arrested in the Seventeenth Ward, Eastern District of Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of stealing ice under peculiar circumstances. It appears that upon some property of which Alderman Palmer is agent, there is, what has sometimes been dignified by the name of a pond, but what is more appropriately called a mud puddle. The surface of this puddle has recently become congealed, composed as it was of water, and fragments of vegetable and animal matter. The parties arrested were cutting and carrying away this congealed compound, and the complainant calls it *larceny*, on the ground, we suppose, that it contains vegetable and animal matter. For the sake of the community, it is to be hoped that he may maintain this position. The case is yet to be disposed of.

Kings County Court.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury impanneled in this Court the present term:

John G. Bergen, Foreman.

Thos. Buckley,	John. L. Van Pelt,	Henry Lucas,
Joseph Giles,	J. W. Harper,	Richard Lewis,
Sam. B. Wheeler,	Henry Parkley,	Sam. Smith,
Sam. Allen,	Wm. Williams,	George Rhodes,
Joshua Talford,	E. H. Osborn.	Samuel Doxey,
John Pierce,	Wm. Uris,	James H. Howe.

The Late Fatal Accident.

The fireman killed at the burning of Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, Tuesday night last, was Samuel Turnill, Jr., and he was a member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.

☞ Coroner Redding will not at present hold an inquest on body of Private Watchman Boorman, who was found dead Tuesday morning in the water at Green's Wharf, Brooklyn, in the hope that he may then bring forward some testimony to clear up the mystery which now surrounds the case. The fact that property is missing from the vessel which he was watching, (bark *Jedda*,) and the position in which the body was found, with a rope around it and the other end attached to the vessel, notwithstanding there are no marks of violence, would seem to indicate that the deceased, either before or after death, had been assisted to that position, and the Coroner is determined to give the affair a thorough sifting.

☞ At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, Judge Greenwood reported the draft of an act, which was adopted, to separate the duties of Superintendent and Secretary of the Board, and have a Secretary appointed.

☞ Mr. Ryerson, Sheriff of Kings County, has been confined to his residence for several weeks past. His permanent recovery is considered by some doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of Officials.

Richard D. Covert, a coal dealer in Hoboken, having been prosecuted twice for depositing coal-siftings in the street contrary to the city ordinance, in both of which suits judgment was rendered against him, he has carried the suits up, and on Tuesday he caused the arrest of John Beard and Garret Van Mater, Councilmen of Hoboken, and Wm. Whitney, Street Commissioner of that city, on the charge of malicious prosecution. He stated that his business had been damaged to the amount of $150; and they, having been required to give bail in that sum, were discharged from custody.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Van Rensselaer Terry, of Hoboken for many years past a ship-joiner at the corner of Desbrosses and Greenwich streets, died suddenly on Monday by a rupture of a blood vessel, which occurred while giving direction to his man at work. His funeral took place yesterday from his late residence, in Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

MARRIED.

Collins—Zabriskie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. R. W. Collins, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth N. Zabriskie, youngest daughter of the late George Zabriskie, of this City.

West—Cook.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., R. A. West, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Mr. J. Cook.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mary Ellen, only child of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 year, 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfathers, George Lockwood and Wm. E. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 Clinton-st., without further invitation.

Depeyster.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. Ann Depeyster, relict of the late Frederick Depeyster, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Market was Much Excited

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 7.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '86	105	250	O. & T. Cent. div.	3¼
3,000	do.	105¼	100	Reading R.	c60
3,000	Missouri 6s, int	69¾	100	do.	s60
1,000	do.	69¾	200	do.	c60
1,000	do.	69	100	do.	b30
1,000	Cali. State 7s	74⅞	100	do.	s30
1,000	Virginia 6s	69¾	200	do.	60
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	75¾	100	do.	s60
7,000	Illinois Cen. R. bs	97¼	75	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	122
100	Mechanics Bank	112	15	Cin. & Chi. R. R.	22
10	Bank State of NY.	104	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s60
15	Bank of Commerce	103¾	200	do.	c 60
80	B. Commerce Scrip	102	150	do.	b60
5	Am Ex Bank Scrip	102	200	do.	b15
5	Corn Exchange R.	100	100	do.	s60
18	Penn Coal Co.	102	25	do.	b60
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	s 18¾	50	do.	b15
100	do.	b60 17¾	50	Panama Railroad	c 92
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60
25	do.	92¾	200	do.	b60
5	do.	92	200	do.	124¼
50	do.	c 92¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30
50	do.	b5 92¾	100	do.	77¾
300	do.	s 92¾	100	do.	96
50	do.	s60 92¾	20	do.	77¾
100	do.	b10 94	600	do.	b60
100	do.	b60 94¾	50	Chic. & R'k I'd Rd.	95¾
100	Erie Railroad	s30 68	35	do.	95¾
100	do.	68	6	do.	95¾
100	do.	b7 68	300	do.	b10
100	do.	b5 68	50	La Crosse & Mil. Rd	71
400	do.	b30 68¼	35	do.	71¼
1100	do.	c 68¾	100	do.	b30
50	do.	s30 68¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs.	97¼	150	Erie Railroad	s30
1,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	98	100	do.	2d
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	100	200	do.	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	64¾	200	do.	s30
25	Nic. Transit Co.	5	200	do.	b7
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 11¾	300	do.	s5
100	Reading RR.	s30 58¾	100	do.	s10
25	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s 92¾	100	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	s30
50	do.	92¾	150	do.	b30
50	do.	s60 92¾	100	do.	s5
50	do.	92¾	50	Panama R. R.	b30
50	do.	b30 94¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¼
8	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	95¾	200	do.	77¾
5	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	76¾	10	do.	77

Wednesday, Jan. 7—P. M.

The demand for Money keeps active, but the supply came a little easier to the Brokers than on Tuesday. The Stock Market ruled steady at the early Board, though prices for cash bargains were a fraction weaker until the afternoon, when the general market left off rather fair: Erie, 68⅞ cent.; Reading, 88⅝; New-York Central, 96⅞, and Illinois Central Bonds, 97¼@⅝. The Western share list about the same as yesterday, except La Crosse, which recovered part of the sudden decline. After the steamer sailed, little was said in Foreign bills. A good supply is still on the market, though held in fewer hands than earlier in the week. As affecting this question, we add the

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rece'ts at Ports.	1,485,000	1,536,000	913,000	959,000	1,406,000
Ex. to G. Britain	311,000	500,000	411,000	267,000	568,000
Ex. to France.	141,000	177,000	96,000	75,000	98,000
Ex. other For. P.	97,000	123,000	49,000	62,000	70,000
Total Exports...	549,000	800,000	556,000	405,000	746,000
Stock on hand..	695,000	640,000	360,000	495,000	595,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	144,000	127,000	59,000	87,000	135,000
Ex. to G. Britain	30,000	52,000	47,000	34,000	49,000
Ex. to France...	13,000	9,000	3,000	16,000	17,000
Ex. other For. P.	14,000	4,000	6,000	12,000	12,000
Total Exports...	57,000	66,000	56,000	65,000	78,000

The suspension of a firm of Stock and Money Brokers was announced to-day. The involvements are understood to be moderate. One of the partners is in Europe, in relation to the Atrato Canal scheme. The junior partner is a member of the Stock Exchange, where his operations have at no time been important, and his liabilities at present quite small.

BANK MOVEMENT OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—1848—1856.

	June, 1848.	June, 1852.	June, 1854.	Sept. 1856.
To Capital...	$43,755,069	$65,082,621	$82,354,172	$97,281,801
Circulation..	20,682,077	28,802,236	32,705,084	34,019,633
Profits.....	6,554,346	10,862,573	13,945,901	19,464,326
Banks.....	14,100,269	24,009,262	29,730,608	29,014,135
Sundry Ac'ts	702,351	1,010,614	1,031,641	1,150,504
Treas. State.	2,305,999	2,817,160	3,354,421	3,422,420
Deposits.....	27,554,820	28,537,767	36,267,267	96,907,970
Others.....	862,416	2,772,587	2,194,303	2,159,403
By Loans....	75,407,737	103,104,035	174,142,725	188,386,370
Overdrafts..	319,813	365,965	495,976	495,549
Banks.....	3,876,997	12,736,800	12,355,098	12,179,169
Real Estate..	3,458,943	5,736,037	6,734,163	6,868,945
Specie.....	6,881,869	15,881,467	16,510,835	12,402,771
Cash Items..	6,028,444	15,088,490	20,158,865	25,078,038
Stocks.....	12,007,544	20,156,516	22,611,229	24,027,583
Mortgages...	3,100,051	7,868,085	8,881,501	8,084,415
Bank Bills..	3,705,448	3,246,982	3,097,102	2,924,488
Expenses....	655,116	1,128,567	1,191,994	978,898

We make the foregoing computation as illustrative of the increase of the Bank movement in this State since the discoveries of Gold in California, and the great impetus to trade and general business from this cause, and the rapid extension of the Railway system. The figures are official from the Annual Report of the Bank Superintendent, communicated to the Legislature to-day, and for an early copy of which we are under obligations to the Department. The table also shows the relative movement in 1855 and 1856. The Report states the present number of Banks in the State as 350, of which 42 are under special acts of incorporation, not yet expired, 228 Associations under the General Law, 40 Individual Bankers, and 40 Banks in liquidation, most of them by voluntary foreclosure. For the outstanding circulation under the General Law, amounting on 20th September to $28,319,811, the Department held in trust the following Securities:

N. Y. State 4½ ⅌ cent....	$402,406 00	
N. Y. State 5 ⅌ cent....	4,041,856 64	
N. Y. State 5½ ⅌ cent....	1,254,000 00	
N. Y. State 6 ⅌ cent....	10,446,058 22	—18,147,819 56
U. S. 5s, $11,000; do. 6s, $1,074,000 17..		1,085,080 17
Michigan 6s.....		179,000 00
Illinois 6s.....		646,687 83
Arkansas 6s.....		211,000 00
Cash.....		74,074 94
Bonds and Mortgages.....		7,000,756 90
Total.....		$30,036,910 40
Securities in 1855.....		24,458,001 00
Increase.....		$5,881,310 00

The Incorporated or Safety Fund circulation is reduced to $5,700,872. The two classes making, according to the foregoing outside table of Sept. 20, $34,019,683 then outstanding. The new Capital filed with the Department since the report of 1855, amounts to $7,550,000. The increase of new and old capital since June, 1855, appears to be:

June, 1855.....	$85,082,621
September, 1856.....	96,881,801
Increase 15 months.....	$11,848,880

As stated in the Governor's Message, the year 1856 was singularly free from Bank failures, and *entirely so from Bank-note insolvency*.

Of the outstanding Safety Fund Circulation above noted, $3,705,058 is the issue of Banks whose special charters have expired, and who are now in renewed operation under the General Law. The same Banks had outstanding when their charters expired, $10,136,804. The entire authorized circulation of the State

September 20, was.....	$43,580,283
Of which outstanding.....	34,019,683

The Superintendent estimates that if the amount held in the vaults of the Banks of their own notes were closely deducted, the actual circulation outstanding would not exceed *thirty-one millions*, against *twenty millions* ten years ago, before the California discoveries. The report adds:

The peculiar significance of these figures is, that while capital for banking purposes aggregates itself with rapid and gigantic strides, currency lags far behind it under the operations of our general bank law.

These facts are presented without an opinion of the present Superintendent as to cause or effect, and the question whether currency is not fast becoming, under our present banking system, a mere convenience to commerce, instead of an indispensable necessity to her success; and that it is, in a measure, losing its materiality as to the profits of banking, is left for the solution of the parties whose interest it may be to solve the problem.

This great discrepancy in the former and present relative aggregate proportion of capital and currency, presents a curious result to the bankers in this State; and it may be found, upon a careful examination, that currency under our present banking system costs more than it can legitimately earn; and that its use, particularly at the great commercial points in this State, has sunk to a condition where its chief value rests upon its convenience alone.

In relation to the reception of bonds and mortgages by this department as security for circulating notes, the present incumbent only reiterates the opinion of his predecessors in saying, that their reception was an original error of the act of 1838. It is unnecessary here to endeavor to show that fact by an argument. The experience of the past teaches every person familiar with the working of our general bank law, the truth of that assertion. They have become a part and parcel of our banking system; and any change, however desirable in the opinion of the Superintendent, is, or rather will be, overridden by the present high price of the public stocks allowed to be pledged [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad Company, [illegible] Jan. 1, 1858, [illegible] the following resolutions were adopted, [illegible] acting the business of banking in this State, [illegible] respectfully asks the aid of the Legislature in [illegible] ment in the following particulars, which have been referred to under their proper heads in this report.

1. The passage of an act making it the duty of each bank, banking association and individual banker, through their officers, or the individual banker in person, or an authorized agent duly appointed, once in each fiscal year to examine the securities held in trust for each of them in this department, and receipt the same in formal context, to the Superintendent.

2. To compel by fine, in case of failure, all banks, banking associations and individual bankers, to make their quarterly returns within 15 days after mailing notice to them by the department of the day designated upon which to make the same.

3. To hereafter compel individual bankers, commencing business in their dealings with this department and the public, to prosecute the business of banking under their own proper names.

4. To enable the devisees of an individual banker to continue the business and name of such banker in their dealings with this department and the public.

5. To enable the Superintendent to appoint an agent to witness the burning of the circulating notes of any bank, banking association or individual banker, who shall neglect the same for 10 days after their receipt by this department.

6. To enable him to destroy the bank note plates, of all closing and insolvent banks in this State.

7. To pay into the treasury certain balances of closed banks.

8. To sell or compromise certain securities held by the Bank Fund, received from the City Bank of Buffalo, now worthless in their present condition.

These propositions embrace all the legislation necessary to enable this department to perform its duties with accuracy and dispatch.

An afternoon paper speaks of the failure to-day as that of Kelly, Robinson & Co. This is an error in names, which might, without correction, affect a responsible firm in Buffalo, whose drafts are regularly honored at the American Exchange Bank.

The December earnings of the Toledo Road are $113,016, against $97,106 same month last year. The earnings of the LaCrosse Road, (new,) are $67,004. The previous estimate of the Directors was $35,000.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week, to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6.

Yards.	Beeves.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2145	2959	37	143	969	996
Browning's, Sixth-street....	.....	103	15	9	1954	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st....	.....	426	26	147	3761	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street....	.....	109	43	36	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week....	2145	3871	175	335	6684	996
Last week.....	1794	3570	215	428	7615	....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,939
Receipts for corresponding week last year....	1,531
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	2,298
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,071
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,988

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	972	.....	.....	.....	996
Hudson River Railroad....	969	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	239	.....	143	969	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals, destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle.....	839	Hogs.....	3997
Sheep.....	1400	Horses.....	15

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	275	Pennsylvania.....	35
New-York.....	1361	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	212	Connecticut.....	150
Kentucky.....	300	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Canada.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same.

We quote:

Prices of Beef at Forty-fourth Street.

	Today.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	11c. @12½c.	10¾c. @12c.
First quality.....	10¾c. @10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality.....	9¾c. @10c.	9¾c. @10c.
Poor quality.....	9¼c. @ 9¾c.	9¼c. @ 9¾c.
General selling prices....	10c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10c.	10c. @10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 9c. @ 10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8½c. @11c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 9c. @10½c.

General remarks upon the cattle market.

Owners, and especially dealers in cattle, were again disappointed to-day in not witnessing a considerable advance in prices. By the latter, below, it will be seen that nearly all the salesmen had made themselves owners, in anticipation of a rise. So confident were many yesterday, that they even refused wholesale offers of $2 ⅌ head more than they sold for or tried to sell for to-day.

Though but 2,145 were in the yards in the morning, it was understood that several droves were on the way and hourly expected. The number of these was magnified, and butchers held off until sellers began to get alarmed at the prospect, and they then lowered their demands.

The whole day's transactions, taken together, indicate but little if any advance over last week, save on a few extras.

At this season there is much unavoidable detention on the railroads by snow and ice, which those having cattle on the way are not apt to make allowance for; thus to-day we were specially implended to "blow up" the Harlem as well as all other railroads. If the said road or roads were really guilty of neglect or unnecessary delay in getting animals forward for to-day's market, they will please consider themselves blown up pretty high, without further words about it.

The general quality of the cattle offered to-day was good. New-York furnished full half. Several droves arrived just at night, which hold over in company with some which were here all day. We heard of only 400 going East from Albany.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'ds.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	76..	N. Y.....	Thos. Drew.....	Owner.
2..	76..	Ill.....	D. Barnes.....	Owner.
3..	52..	N. Y.....	Thos. M. Vail.....	Owner.
4..	120..	Ky.....	S. Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
5..	85..	Ky.....	Schenck & Lamar'k.	Owners.
6..	60..	N. Y.....	Thos. S. DeKay.....	D. D. Welling.
7..	60..	N. Y.....	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
8..	68..	N. Y.....	Martin Ackerman....	S. Benedict.
9..	68..	N. Y.....	Sheldon & Mills.....	Geo. Aycrigg.
10..	92..	Ky.....	S. Ulery.....	Owner.
11..	75..	N. Y.....	O. G. Tood.....	Owner.
12..	75..	Ky.....	Owner & Lerner'k.	Owners.
13..	175..	N. Y. & Penn.	Several Owners....	Miller Har'gs & Co
14..	81..	N. Y. & Ky.	W. Waite.....	Owner.
15..	107..	Ky. & N. Y.	Sturgess & Lent.....	Owners.

[illegible] Jan. 7, 1858. [illegible] Milch Cows and Calves.—Very little change in this class of cattle. Cash prices range from $35 to $55 ⅌ head, as to quality, and one or two extra. Supply to-day greater than the demand.

O'Brien reports 43 Milch Cows, selling at $35@$55 for common, $60@$65 for good, and a few at $70 for extra. Demand greater than the supply, especially for good animals.

Veal Calves.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, the price being weighed alive at the time of sale, at the various places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

Calves are scarce, and prices ruled very high, with unusual prices.

Allerton reports 149 Veal Calves, selling at 7½@8c. Very few in to-day, owing to the failure of the Harlem trains.

Browning reports 9 Veal Calves, selling at 7½@8c. Very little doing in this kind of stock.

Chamberlin reports 145 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c.

O'Brien reports 85 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7½c. Calves are scarce and high.

Sheep and Lambs.

These are sold alive at Allerton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at auction. Where a large or small lot of Sheep or Lambs is of the same quality, they are also frequently sold by live weight, and are readily ascertained. The actual sales at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in quoted prices is generally due to some difference in quality. Stock has been generally good, considering the receipts. The markets were quite crowded, in consequence of delays on the railroads. Prices are a little higher.

Allerton reports receipts of 969 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4@$7, and extras, from $8 to $10 50